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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Congress Wrestles Major Ideas

Roosevelt Presses Relief Bill

Turkey Elects Congresswomen

Byrd Sees Ice Wall Crumbling

Pennsylvania Road Electrifies

Fingerprints Turn Respectable

WASHINGTON sees major measures make progress under difficulties. Senator Carter Glass of the Senate Appropriations Committee indicates that President Roosevelt is using his personal influence to save the Administration $4,800,000,000 work-relief bill from the serious amendment or replacement with which it is faced. Back of an evenly divided committee vote looms the specter of inflation, which the President opposes. The Administration's social security bill has drawn from manufacturers the threat to avoid in part the 3 per cent payroll tax by installing much more labor-saving machinery. Chairman Connery of the House Labor Committee rides to the rescue—He meets this menace of increased unemployment by proposing a stiff tax on new devices that save labor.

* * *

The Federal Reserve Board, through Marriner S. Eccles, its head, starts the battle over the new banking act. The present control over credit is not adequate, Mr. Eccles declares in a public statement, and this fact has aggravated and prolonged the depression. He urges as a necessity that the power be centralized in Washington to expand or contract the volume of credit by purchase and sale of government securities. The measure gives the Federal Reserve Board power at the expense of the banks and the President power at the expense of the board—The opponents of centralization add one more major contest to the Administration's other two.

* * *

Italy notifies Britain and France it accepts in principle the proposal for a pacification pact for Europe. It makes certain stipulations, wishing the pact not to extend further east than the original Locarno agreement. France, Britain, Belgium and Italy are now agreed and wait only on Germany's reply. Berlin has said it must have time for its decision—But hope grows that Germany will ease the European strain by joining in.

* * *

Turkey elects 399 deputies to its enlarged Parliament, 17 of them women. At the first election in which all Turkish women over 21 have the ballot the new citizens show a wide interest and cast a heavy vote. Parliament, meeting March 1, may do something to speed up action under a recent law compelling every Turk to take a surname. So far the people have been slow to act and have chosen the most commonplace words—Most persons, when they get a chance to use imagination in a big way, fall down.

* * *

President Roosevelt invites Boy Scouts from all over the world to the great jamboree to be held in Washington in August. By radio he says entertaining Scouts from other countries will "enlarge our basis of mutual respect, of understanding and of friendship regardless of race or creed." Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey tells the Senate what Boy Scout training does for youth—"It teaches the initiative and self-reliance which a steam-heated, over-soft civilization does not engender."

* * *

The antarctic continent is bidden good-by by Admiral Byrd and his men and his two ships steam homeward from Discovery Inlet in a fog. On the way up from the Bay of Whales the adventurers witnessed the awe-inspiring spectacle of blocks of ice and snow as large as skyscrapers caving into the sea from the barrier they had just quitted. The Bear threads a five-mile passage 400 yards wide with ice walls towering above the ship and captures 20 more penguins for eager American zoos—For comfort these singularly sophisticated birds will ride north in the Bear's refrigerator.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurates between New York and Washington the world's greatest rail electrification project. The company has used most of an $80,650,000 loan from the PWA to electrify 1947 miles of track, one third of the country's total, and build 101 streamlined electric locomotives, giving employment for more than a year to 25,000 men. The running time on the 225-mile New York-Washington run via Philadelphia and Baltimore will be reduced to 3½ hours—The Pennsylvania believes the only way railroads can get back to prosperity is to speed back.

* * *

New York City sees prominent men volunteer for fingerprinting at the behest of the Civil Fingerprint Identification Bureau. John D. Rockefeller Jr. starts the movement, when J. Edgar Hoover of the Department of Justice points out the advantages of having every signature to a legal document guaranteed against forgery by the accompanying finger impressions. The system will become popular, but first big men have to lead the way—They have to show that fingerprinting isn't just an enforced pastime for crooks.

Curley to Police Night Clubs

ERA Takes Up Highway Safety

Wool Trade Gets Aid to Expand

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Curley Acts on Gambling

On the theory that members of the Boston city police are protecting gambling vice and crime in night clubs, Governor Curley today proposed to ask Legislative authority for having state police clean up these alleged abuses.

He said: "It is my purpose Monday next to submit a special message to the Legislature, recommending the enactment of legislation which will authorize both the state police and the municipal police in the municipalities of the Commonwealth to enter without warrant the premises utilized for assembly or other purposes. In my opinion this legislation is necessary in order that more direct supervision may be had of the operation of the so-called night club—for the purpose of not only enforcing the law with reference to the illegal sale of liquor but narcotics and white slavery."

This statement of intention by the Governor followed closely on his unprecedented ordering of state officers into the Sweeney gang killing inquiry. The city police, Mr. Curley said, had not done their duty.

The Governor has long claimed that there existed corruption in the city police. He threatened removal of the present commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, and a wholesale reorganization of the force. Should the State officers now uncover evidence in the Sweeney case that Boston police had overlooked, the Governor's case would be materially strengthened.

"I take full responsibility," said the Governor, referring last night to his dispatch of State officers to the scene of the shooting. "Nothing has been done since 5 a. m. There was a complete gambling layout with dice tables, a roulette wheel and a cashiers' cage in the place (where the shooting occurred). Those things don't happen by accident, and I am satisfied that someone was enjoying protection."

The Curley action was said to be unprecedented, for he sent the state police into the inquiry without notice to the city police officials. The city officials were visibly annoyed and pointed out that such intervention is always carried out by agreement between the city and state forces.

"I know of no officers receiving protection," said Commissioner Leonard, "and will investigate any evidence given to me."

Meanwhile, four men were held and others sought for questioning on the Sweeney killing. The Cosmos Club, said to be the scene of the shooting, was cleared of its gambling apparatus.

Child Safety Sought

The ERA is going after the pedestrian problem, particularly as it relates to the school children. Under the supervision of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, ERA workers are sending out questionnaires to school heads in towns of less than 10,000 to determine conditions to be met in reducing child

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Italy Accepts Air Locarno 'In Principle'

Dino Grandi Tells British Government Rome Welcomes Plan

Reich Alone Silent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—Italy not only welcomes but is ready to enter into the proposed air convention to supplement the Locarno Treaty. The Italian Ambassador, Signor Dino Grandi, is understood to have informed the British Government of this attitude in the course of the current preliminary exchange of views on Italian participation in the convention, now going on between London and Rome. Italy and Britain are guarantors of the first Locarno.

The conversations have disclosed that Italy accepts the British thesis that neither Britain nor Italy should come to the help of the other if attacked, the Monitor also learns. Italy agrees that the idea that Britain should guarantee Italy also, and vice versa, goes beyond the original Locarno.

Since, however, under the proposed air pact France, Germany and Belgium would guarantee Britain against attack by any one of them, Italy similarly expects an equal guarantee from these three governments.

The other major Italian preoccupation, it is understood, is to avoid being drawn into the affairs of such other states as those of the Little Entente or those farther east, through any extension of the air pact beyond the scope of the Locarno.

Thus, Italian aceptance "in principle" means that four out of five of the Locarno powers are ready to go forward with the London air scheme. They are now waiting on Germany to say that it will join them in mutual plans for further pacification of Europe, when the five-power discussions to draw up a definite convention can begin forthwith.

Fish Help Newfoundland's Recovery

Gendreau

No Lack of Work for These Newfoundlanders

Its Commissioners Being No Longer Connected With Politics Helps Island to Win Back to Economic Prosperity; Public Debt Burden Reduced; Deficits Curtailed; Last Ten Months Show Upward Tendency

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Newfoundland, that pleasant island of fisheries and cornfields, situated where the North American continent jumps off into the Arctic, has made substantial advance toward financial and economic recovery during the 10 months its affairs have been conducted by commissioners unconnected with politics.

The commissioners took charge of the Government of the island Feb. 17, 1934. Their appointment was the outcome of an investigation held under the joint auspices of the Canadian, British and Newfoundland Governments. This investigation showed that there was no prospect of Newfoundland paying its way as it then was. Now, as is shown by an official statement just published in London, the whole administration has been reorganized.

The public debt charges have been brought down by reduction and conversion operations from what, for the island, was the intolerable annual burden of $5,200,000 to $3,100,000. Deficits of $800,000 on Posts and Telegraph and of $700,000 on railways have been reduced to $160,000, and $137,000 respectively.

A million dollars has been spent on setting the fishing industry upon its feet and in restoring transport facilities to reasonable efficiency. In consequence of this in the last ten months of 1934 customs recepts went up by 20 per cent. Railway car-loadings, freight earnings, general railway business and power consumption have improved. The commissioners are able to claim that "all the indices by which the economic tendencies are measured have shown an improvement during the last ten months compared with the same period in the preceding year."

The numbers of those in receipt of state relief have gone down but the situation is still such that the commissioners say "expenditure on relief for which $1,250,000 has been provided in the budget for the current financial year must be expected to continue unless and until the resources of the island can be so developed as to provide the producer with a wage sufficient to maintain him adequately not merely during the working season but for the 12 months of the year."

Newfoundland is thus not yet upon its feet. Financial help from the British Government will have to continue for the present. At the same time an end has been put to a system under which borrowings had to function as revenue. Newfoundland can look forward hopefully to taking a place once more amongst the really solvent administrations of the world.

Many regret that for this object it should have had, temporarily, to place its affairs in the hands of what may be compared to a receivership. So far, however, those responsible for this policy can claim justification in the results.

Army Demands $405,000,000 For Expansion

$11,000,000 Is Sought for Hawaii, $90,000,000 for Air Corps

Is Called Defensive

Project, If Carried Out, Will Make It Greatest Advance in Time of Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Following the example of the navy, which under a Sailor-President has the largest budget and special appropriations in peacetime history, the American army is seeking expansion to the tune of $405,000,000.

In these days of billion-dollar deficits, a mere $405,000,000 does not seem large, but it is twice the average annual appropriation of the War Department for military purposes, and attempts at one leap to mechanize and modernize the army, provide a network of new air bases, with a new $11,000,000 air base at the American outpost of defense in Hawaii, and expand the personnel of the army initially at least by a third.

Should this army budget be approved by Congress, the total military expenditure in the United States for the next fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of $1,350,000,000—a military outlay looming high in peacetime annals of any country, and possibly twice as high as the national-defense expenditure of any other country in the world.

Makes Foreigners Blink

These startling projects have come to light in a series of meetings of the House Military Affairs Committee this week, culminating in a secret session last night. Sponsors of the program insist that it is "defensive" in its nature, not intended to alarm any other power.

However, foreign observers merely look at the facts, and they see the United States embarking on an unprecedented expansion in all three brances of military service: Land, sea, and air.

The "omnibus" bill of $405,000,000, which the army would really prefer, includes a wide variety of expansive steps, roughly as follows:

New and improved munitions supplies and purchase of reserve supply, $45,000,000.

Mechanization of army units, $16,000,000.

$90,000,000 for Air Corps

Air corps expansion (as recommended by the Baker Board, raising the air fleet to 2320 planes): $90,000,000.

Coast defenses: $23,000,000.

Anti-aircraft equipment: $35,000,000.

Modernization of field artillery: $37,000,000.

Procurement of new types developed since the war: $18,000,000.

Army housing; air corps construction: $44,600,000.

Army quarters and barracks: $80,100,000.

National guard camps: $6,400,000.

Automotive equipment: $22,189,000.

Increases in National Guard from 190,000 to 210,000; $2,500,000 and $854,000 per annum maintenance.

Pay, clothing, subsistence for additional officers and men: $25,000,000.

To Add to Personnel

The army now consists of 118,750 men and 12,000 officers, and it is proposed to add 64,250 men and 400 officers. But in addition, the higher command has not given up hope to utilize the CCC camp-trained men as a sort of raw-material reserve. They believe the corps members have received useful training, which has already taken them a long way on the road toward successful soldiery.

Already, in the annual budget, military expenses under the war department have been increased by $48,516,675 to a total of $312,235,811. This is considerably above the 1920-34 average. And in addition, the navy department has gone up by $186,853,499 to a total of $489,871,347. This is not all, for the PWA allotment for naval building amounted to $179,500,000 of which the larger portion is still unexpended.

Expectation that some part of the $4,000,000,000 work-relief appropriation now before Congress would go to new naval building was quashed by President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday.

Some Extension Expected

He said that it would be impossible to expend the money within the time limit of June 31, 1936, for ships would be barely laid down in that interval. Since whatever of the $4,000,000,000 is expended at all must be completed within that time, in the President's view naval construction was ruled out.

The same objection applies to the total allotment of $278,000,000 of PWA money for naval building, since only $87,000,000 had been spent to Jan. 1, and not more than $100,000,000, it is estimated, will be used when the NIRA authorization runs out on June 16. It is expected that some extension will be granted for the remainder of sums already earmarked.

This, however, will not be sufficient to complete the ships, according to naval testimony, and an extra $40,000,000-$45,000,000 will be asked some time next year.

Huge Total in Foreign Eyes

The whole picture left for the taxpayer or the foreign observer to note is an American national defense

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Dartmouth Names Detroit Girl Queen In Winter Carnival

Program at Hanover, N. H., Is Filled With Sporting and Social Events

"I adore winter sports and dancing."

This was the delighted exclamation of Miss Rauline Webster of Detroit, Mich., when she was voted queen of the Dartmouth Carnival—and this was the theme song for the weekend at Hanover, N. H.

In the glare of torches, over ice and close-packed snow swirled the carnival procession last night—to watch this most spectacular pageantry of skiidom. There were long, sharp skate blades, flashed at championship speed. There were graceful whorls cut into the ice by a dancer on toes and edges of steel. And there were the girls—1000 of them at least—with all the concentrated verve that they could furnish for the occasion.

Hanover was carnival itself, in colored lights and ice sculpture, and ski clothes dipped in the rainbow. Miss Webster herself was a picture in a navy blue ski suit, trimmed in red and white to set off her Norse-like blond hair. At the climax of the pageant, she was whirled out into the spotlights by a team of Eskimo dogs, and the cheers rose high into the night skies.

Today came the intercollegiate ski jumping and a full schedule of sport competitions—with the best that the collegiate world has to offer.

U. S. Ski Championship Contest Opens at Rumford

RUMFORD, Maine, Feb. 9—The twelfth annual winter carnival of the Chisholm Ski and Outing Club opened here today.

Gov. Louis J. Brann welcomed the nation's leading ski jumpers and cross country racers to Rumford because the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association championship will be conducted in conjunction with the carnival. Another feature will be the Maine interscholastic championships.

Among those to take part is Milton DesRoche, the only class A ski jumper in the State of Maine. This young man began skiing at the age of 7, pushing diminutive skis about but keeping a sharp eye on those of his associates older and more skillful than he.

Since then he has placed in several meets yearly, and has twice won the State of Maine championship. He placed thirteenth in the nationals in 1932. His longest jump is 181 feet, made unofficially at Placid. His longest official distance was over the Rumford jump, 165 feet.

Minimum Wage Laws For Women Are Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has commenced more rigid enforcement of minimum wage laws for women. As a result of its efforts, substantial sums have been recovered for women workers from employers who have failed to pay them the minimum set by law.

Where the government only collected $6835 on this account in 1933, its 1934 collections when compiled, will reach about $13,000. Numerous prosecutions are being launched to show industry generally that the government intends to see that the law is observed more strictly in future.

Sale of Red Star Stirs Criticism On British Attitude

Bernstein Line Offers Cheap Transatlantic Fares Using These Liners

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—It is announced here that the Red Star liners Westernland and Pennland have been sold to the Bernstein Company, subject to inspection. This inspection is to be at Antwerp, where these vessels now are, and is not expected to modify this transaction, which is regarded in shipping circles here as practically closed.

There is considerable criticism because of the British Government's recent refusal to take steps that might have prevented these vessels from passing into non-British hands. The British official attitude has been a consequence of the desire to avoid uneconomic competition with the now subsidized Cunard-White Star combination. But it is understood such competition at least for passengers will be reduced by structural adaptations about to be effected at Kiel to fit the Pennland and Westerniand to carry more freight, especially automobiles.

Meanwhile, the Bernstein line is offering here single passages from Antwerp to New York at £17 with £30 for a return, valid for one year. The plan is for all outside state rooms, one class steamers, an 11-day sea passage and free transportation between London and Antwerp.

Originally British interests planned to buy the Red Star liners and to offer £10 transatlantic passages.

About a week ago the Government announced the withdrawal of its ban on purchase of the Red Star liners by a British organization.

New Reichswehr Plans Under Consideration By Berlin Officials

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—The future of Germany's standing army is still in a state of uncertainty, a spokesman for the Reichswehr Ministry said today, adding that any guess as to its numerical strength may prove correct. Estimates have ranged from 100,000 to 400,000.

"It all depends," said the spokesman, "upon whether and when the hopes of Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Defense Minister, expressed in an Associated Press interview Dec. 24 for universal military training, can be realized.

"In that event the army will be much larger."

(General von Blomberg, in the interview referred to, said, "Technical military science is developing so rapidly in this machine age that a small number of men of many years' training is preferable to a mass of men serving short enlistments.")

It was learned from Reichswehr sources today that various plans are under consideration side by side, any of which might at any moment be put into execution.

The most inclusive of these is a plan for universal conscriptions, with young men of Germany automatically going from labor camps into the army, including those who perviously have been drafted into the Storm Troops.

Movies Trailed Into Antiquity

* * *

Roots Are Traced Back 25,000 Years; Greatest Growth in Last Four Decades

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Motion pictures are not the product of a jazz age, equipped with sudden mechanical genius, but actually are hoary with the accumulated experience of antiquity.

The corner "movie," in fact, has a family tree with roots back 25,000 years or so among barbaric tribes who then inhabited the Iberian peninsula. It could raise a saucy nose at those who scorn its so-called modern offerings.

Yet while there is nothing particularly new about motion pictures, the period of their greatest growth obviously lies within the past four decades, said Earl Theisen, curator of the film department, Los Angeles Museum, in speaking at a recent meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

In Ancient Caves

Mr. Theisen traced the development of the cinema from the appearance of motion in certain crude rock carvings found on the walls of ancient caves in Spain, the shadow plays of old Java 5000 years ago, the magic lanterns of nineteenth-century Europe, and then through the various "toys" which ultimated in the enormous entertainment business of the film world today.

"Fifty centuries ago," he declared, "the Javanese staged elaborate motion picture performances by means of the outdoor shadow shows. They were presented with all the acumen of modern show houses.

"In 1767 these shadow shows were introduced into Europe and became enormously popular. They were followed by slide shows, or travel lectures, which became general about 1835. These employed colored slides—hand drawn or painted, for there was no photography in those days."

Known Centuries Ago

The quality called "persistence of vision," which allows the eye to be fooled by the illusion of motion in the screening of film, was known centuries before the present motion pictures appeared, Mr. Theisen said. The development of cinematography thus had to wait more on the invention of mechanical and chemical processes than upon an understanding of the basic factors involved, he added.

Mr. Theisen gave George Eastman's invention of transparent film the credit of being the keystone in the series of events which gave the world motion pictures in the '90's. "When Thomas Edison saw the Eastman film in 1889, he knew that the motion picture was assured," the speaker said.

Only the surface has been touched in the possibilities of expression through motion pictures, Mr. Theisen believes. He mentioned the Walt Disney productions as being far advanced, and said that in general the industry is crawling along in response to popular demands.

Write-Up in Utility's Assets Found in New York Hearing To Cost Consumers $250,000

Counsel for Inquiry Committee Begins Drafting of Legislative Program—Support of Washington Plan of Rate Reduction Is Expected

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The first recommendations by the joint legislative committee for remedial legislation on New York utilities are in preparation today as Judge John E. Mack, counsel for the committee investigating electric power concerns, began drafting a report on the body's findings.

The committee has still to delve into the question which brought it into being—the alleged influence of power interests in the lawmaking body in Albany and the whole question of utilities in politics—and rate problems, particularly as they concern the telephone companies.

While Judge Mack refused to specify in advance the character of the recommendations to go before the Legislature next week, evidence written into the record of hearings indicates they will center on the need for a rate reduction plan in New York, patterned after the Washington (D. C.) promotional reduction plan and the yardstick plan of federal ownership projects; the advisability of bringing holding companies under public regulation, and clarifying amendments to the Lehman utility reform program, which was passed by the last Legislature.

Write-up of $264,140,616

The hearing yesterday which ended the committee's term of appointment, substantiated in part the report by the Federal Trade Commission last week when it found huge write-ups in fixed assets typical of the bookkeeping practices of power companies in New York. This had to do with the affairs of the Associated Gas and Electric Company—a leading up-state utility which the Federal Commission found to have a write-up of $264,140,616.

In the books of the Associated's subsidiary, the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation of Binghamton, evidence adduced at the legislative inquiry showed that property having a maximum value of $2,271,000 had been carried at a valuation of $6,500,000, thereby increasing the light bills of the company's consumers by $250,000 a year.

Case Still Pending

According to Stuart Ross, accountant for the committee, the transaction through which this $4,229,000 write-up was achieved was entirely hypothetical, depending upon the expenditure of $3,500,000 in improvements of undeveloped water rights. Were the money spent, the company figured, the property would have had an earning power of $800,000 thus representing at 8 per cent interest a $10,000,000 investment. Deduction from this latter figure of the $3,500,000 "book outlay" brought the "book" valuation of $6,500,000, Mr. Ross said.

This inflation of value had been discovered by the Public Service Commission and the company directed to remove it from its rate base, the witness explained, but the utility took the order into court, where the case is still pending.

"And during all this time that litigation continues the consumer is paying for his electric energy on a rate base which includes this valuation?" Judge Mack asked.

"Yes," Mr. Ross replied.

"And, of course, the longer the company can drag out the proceedings, the longer he will pay?" the counsel pressed.

"Exactly."

Porcupine Range Of Upper Michigan In National Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IRONWOOD, Mich.—The Porcupine Mountains, near here, the highest land between the Appalachians and the Black Hills, are to be preserved in their natural splendor for the enjoyment of posterity as a result of the creation of a new National Forest Purchase Unit in the western part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

For several years there has been agitation to save the Porcupines from despoilation through lumbering. Efforts were made to make a state park out of the region, but lack of funds prevented the acquisition for this purpose.

The Porcupines are Michigan's nearest approach to mountains, reaching an elevation of more than 2000 feet above sea level.

A beautiful lake lies in their center with a winding, swift-flowing stream leading down into Lake Superior. Most of the grandeur and beauty of the Porcupines is in the virgin forest growth, principally of the hardwood type, interspersed with a generous growth of conifers. The new forest purchase unit comprises over 1,000,000 acres in Gogebic and Ontonagon counties.

More Mills Close In Rhode Island's Textile Debacle

Another Knight Company Unit Ends—Tiverton Plant Sues City

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP)—Closing last night of the Royal Mills of the B. B. & R. Knight Company at Riverpoint was the latest development in the unsettled textile situation in Rhode Island.

In two weeks the Arctic Mill, another property of the company, which recently approved liquidation, will close its doors and add 100 operators to the list of jobless in the vicinity. When the plants were running full force the Royal Mills employed 1325 workers and the Arctic 450 and both had a weekly pay roll of $23,000. Their products were nationally known. Officials of the company attributed the decision to liquidate to unimproved business conditions and to the burden of the processing tax.

The development last night was but a part of general developments in the textile industry in this State in the past few days. On Wednesday the Bourne Mills of Tiverton filed a suit against the Tiverton tax assessors in protest against a $900,000 valuation on the mill property. The mill paid $18,450 in taxes in 1934 but did so under protest. In 1931, when the valuation was set at $928,000, a suit similar to the one filed Wednesday was brought against the town's tax assessors and was settled by compromise at $650,000.

Meanwhile a survey of cotton textile industry in Pawtucket and the Blackstone Valley to determine the effects of the present national legislation on the industry was under way. The survey was being made in Pawtucket, under the direction of the New England Council and Pawtucket Business Men's Association and Chamber of Commerce. The objective is an analysis of the results on the industry of changes in social and economic conditions from '21 to 1935, as well as the effect of the present legislation. Similar surveys are being undertaken in 28 New England textile centers.

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Curley to Police Night Clubs

ERA Takes Up Highway Safety

Wool Trade Gets Aid to Expand

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fatalities on the highways. The ERA wants to know:

The time of class sessions; whether a traffic officer is stationed at the school; if the playgrounds are adequately protected; how many students go to school on foot, bicycle or public conveyance; what the children's reaction has been to safety education; the number of fatalities to school children in the district.

With this information correlated, an engineer will be sent to investigate, recommendations drawn to better conditions and the progress of these safety measures watched through their various stages. Once these small towns are in hand, the program will be extended to large cities.

Wool Sales Made Easier

Boston shipping groups today had a new gadget for expanding the wool business here, and increasing the import and export of raw wool through Boston's port.

Beginning Feb. 15, Boston wool dealers can bring Australian or New Zealand wool direct to Boston, store it for as long as they wish up to a maximum of a year, ship it to mills in America or abroad—and all for a single freight charge!

Both the Roosevelt Steamship Company and the Canadian National Steamships have concluded this agreement. It amounts to telling the dealers: "You buy and sell on paper—we do the rest for a single fee."

Opera Program Issued

The Boston Opera Association today announced the program of the Metropolitan Opera for the week of April 1, when it will visit Boston: Monday, "Die Walküre"; Tuesday, "Traviata"; Wednesday matinee, "Lohengrin"; Wednesday evening, "Lakme"; Thursday, "Peter Ibbetson"; Friday, "Die Meistersinger"; Saturday matinee, "Faust"; Saturday evening, "Lucia."

The sale of tickets will be at the Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street. Mail orders will be received from Feb. 25 to March 9. The advance sale of personal orders lasts until March 19. The box office sale at the Opera House opens March 25.

Streamline Train Met

A group of New England railroad, state and city officials went to Greenfield, Mass., today to welcome the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads new streamlined "Flying Yankee" which comes in over the Fitchburg division from Mechanicville, N. Y.

Early this morning the train arrived at Mechanicville, N. Y., and made one display stop at North Adams, Mass. It will make exhibition stops of two hours at Greenfield, Gardner and Fitchburg and arrives at the North Station tonight at 6:40 p. m. It will be on exhibition at the North Station all day Sunday and Monday. Later it will make a two-weeks tour of the entire Boston & Maine and Maine Central systems. The new streamline train's "home port" will be Portland, Maine.

Books for Sailors Needed

Through its 12th annual report the American Merchant Marine Library Association, opening its seven-day drive for more books beginning Monday, announces that merchant ships, lighthouses, lightships, exploring vessels, coast-guard cruisers and similar service from Little America to northern Alaska were served last year. Books for seamen contributed by the public may be marked "For Seamen" and left at the nearest library, or sent to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Letters from sailors who wrote to the AMLA from every port in the world attest the gratitude of these men for reading matter. The wanderings of the books would make a highly interesting story if one could read between fingerprints on the well-thumbed pages. They are carried to strange and little known ports. They go to the crews of International Ice Patrol boats "on station" in the dreary fields of the North Atlantic and to plodding freighters which spend months touching at 30 or 40 trading ports along the West Africa coast.

Based on a carefully devised system of circulation, an average annual total of more than 250,000 books has been dispatched to ships. From the donor the books find their way to the shelves in eight branch offices of the association located in principal ports of the country. They are packed in cases holding about 70 each. Of these, about 50 are fiction and 20 nonfiction or technical. The covers of these cases contain a list of contents together with interesting items for the men at sea. Magazines are tied in bundles and delivered on shipboard with the books. At any port in which is located a branch office of the association, old cases of books may be exchanged for new ones.

No matter what the subject, all books are gladly received. Fiction is particularly welcome, though a glance at titles such as Canfield's "Law of the Sea"; Perry's "Ship Management and Operation"; Abbott's "Earth and the Stars"; Audel's "Mathematics and Calculations for Mechanics"; Homer's "Navigation"; Bucher's "Practical Wireless Telegraphy"; Audel's "Engineering Guide"; Smith's "Practical Cook Book," and Gray's "Refrigeration" reveal that the interests of seamen are varied.

Tug Pulled Off Beach

Being cast ashore on Sheep Island, Hull Bay, by heavy flow ice driven by strong tides, was only an incident for the tug Dauntless No. 9. It called for aid; a Coast Guard patrol boat, a surf boat from Point Allerton Station and four tugs responded. In no time, the stranded craft was pulled from a bowlder-strewn beach, and across jagged ice to deep water—undamaged. An hour later, the Dauntless No. 9 was under way for New York, towing a barge behind it.

Blind Girls Visit Ship

Nine young girls from the Perkins Institute for the Blind, all about 12 years of age, was today entertaining the entire institute with tales of something different.

The girls had visited the Eastern Steamships Line steamer St. John at India Wharf, where they were shown over the entire ship by officers. Capt. Robert H. Hall personally explained the workings of all the gadgets in the pilot house and other officers did likewise in their own departments, including the intricacies of the engine room.

The visitors visualized the objects described by the sense of feeling, and then journeyed on to new wonders. In appreciation, the group gathered at the gangplank shortly before sailing time, and sang several class songs for the officers and early arrivals among the passengers.

Stock Fraud Alleged

Arrest warrants were today on their way to 25 men, most of whom have fled Massachusetts to all parts of the country and Europe, for alleged participation in a vast mail and telephone stock selling fraud. The federal grand jury indicted these men yesterday.

Investors lost $500,000 through the purchase of 90,000 shares in the Curtis Manufacturing Company of Delaware, now bankrupt, it was said. All purchasers were outside Massachusetts—for the high-pressure salesmen worked out of the State to avoid the security blue-sky laws.

The Curtis Company, said Francis J. W. Ford, federal district attorney, was said by two tipster sheets to be a large producer of trucks. It never produced one. As soon as false information about its prospects was disseminated to a selected mailing list by the reputed investors' services, salesmen followed up the prospects by long-distance telephone. One estimate put the amount of stock traded in at $1,500,000.

Experts from the district attorney's office worked for many months tracking down the information, it was said. Every effort will be made to bring the 25 men to court, from wherever they have gone outside the State.

Briefs

The Emergency Campaign today reached $2,200,000. The Cinderella contest will close tonight at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Writs for taking over land for the South Boston federal housing project were today in Boston, ready to be served on the property owners at once.

* * *

The Federal National Bank sold shares of its stock to employees at $125, when they were selling on the open market at $115, it was said at a hearing on the bank's affairs late yesterday.

* * *

Mayor Mansfield's request for $800,000 of new snow removal equipment was today held up in the City Council, pending further information on prices of trucks. An effort to bring a vote will be pushed next week.

* * *

Governor Curley works six days a week instead of one and a half days, said Richard D. Grant, secretary to the Governor, answering charges that the Governor's office staff is larger and more expensive than before.

Fruit of a Sailor's Hobby

Model of Cutty Sark Made by W. W. Kuhne, Master of S. S. Excambion

Humanized History Of New Hampshire Uncovered by ERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Historical facts about the early towns and villages of New Hampshire are being uncovered daily by ERA investigators engaged in a state-wide survey of early town and city records.

Under the direction of the State Planning Board, and in co-operation with the Secretary of State's office, this investigation is designed to unearth specific facts about New Hampshire's early history. Names, dates, places, events, and much color material is being obtained, indexed, and classified for future reference by historians and students.

James N. Pringle, Commissioner of the State Board of Education, stated that this material now being gathered might well be used to write a "humanized" history for use in public schools. He declared the need for a state history had long been felt. This investigation would make it possible, he said.

As the result of this investigation new files will be placed in the Secretary of State's office where educators, writers, historians, and students can come for reference work. The work completed so far includes only 12 out of the 80 towns to be investigated. The period completed to date is from 1750 to 1830. Officials see more than a year's work ahead before the project can be completed.

Liner's Commander Completes Model Of Old Windjammer

To whittle has always been considered a requisite of mariners of the old school, but times change, and today the mariner shapes complete models of square riggers, canvas and all and even puts them under glass showcases.

W. W. Kuhne, a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, is master of the American Export Line steamer Excambion, and—when not otherwise busy—builder of ship models. The Excambion sailed from Boston this week for New York to start its twenty-fourth voyage in the Mediterranean service.

In the cabin of the skipper is the fruit of three years of effort in spare moments—a model of the British square rigged ship Cutty Sark, under full sail and built to scale of an eight of an inch to one foot. It was finished only a few days ago, and is covered by a large glass case. The model was "unveiled" and passengers photographed it for the memoirs of the transatlantic crossing.

The original Cutty Sark was converted to a yacht, and rigged as in the square rigger days, hailing from Falmouth, Eng., and owned by Captain Dowman of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, explained Captain Kohne, who displayed the "keel" of his next model, already laid—in a convenient drawer awaiting some spare time.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Opera program	Jack Little and his	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Violin recital	Duchin Orchestra	orchestra	La Paradis Band
5:30	Dixie Revelers	"Our American	Russian songs	Varieties from
5:45	Children's Corner	Schools"; talk	Songs and piano	Little Harlem
6:00	World in Review	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Arthur Murray;
6:15	Delaporte Orchestra	sketches; music	Dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra
6:30	News; features	Records; news	Sport Review	Fisher Orchestra
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Sports Review	Melody Limited	Speakers; music
7:00	Monitor Feature	Sports of Week	"The Heir Appar-	News Service
7:15	Hawaiian music	Studio speaker	ent," sketch	Renard Orchestra
7:30	Nature League talk	"Pick and Pat,"	Arden Orchestra;	Street Singer
7:45	Studio interview	comedy; orchestra	vocal soloists	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Phil Cook's Show	Sketches and mu-	Roxy and His	String ensemble
8:15	Shop; novelties	sic, with Sigmund	Gang; soloists;	Getting the News,
8:30	University of Wis-	Romberg & Wil-	chorus; con. orch.	Jubilee Singers
8:45	consin Players	liam Lyon Phelps	Soloists; orchestra	'Soldiers Unm'ak'd'
9:00	Radio City Party;	Rose Bampton;	Richard Bonelli;	Van Pool Orch.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family,"	Willard Alexander	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy.	and his orchestra	Nash; readings
10:00	cago; soloists and	written for radio;	Jack Renard and	Talk, W. A. Brady
10:15	specialties	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra	College relay
10:30	Speaker; ERA	Forecasts;	Le Paradis Orch.	Paige's Orchestra;
10:45	Orchestra concert	"Let's Dance"; 3-hour	Musical Rhymester	guest soloists
11:00	Reports; features	dance program;	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Denny Orchestra	Murray Cugat,	Van Pool Orch.	Loma Orchestra
11:30	Charlie Davis and his	Goodman, and	Portland Junior	Perley Stevens &
11:45	dance orchestra	their orchestras	Symphony Orch.	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Mexican Typica	Book talk	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist	Morning service	Morning service of	Tremont Temple
11:15	"The Ailing Home";	from Trinity	Temple Israel;	Baptist Church;
11:30	Samovar Serenade	Church in Boston;	sermon, Rabbi	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Reports; features	sermon; choir and	Levi; choir en-	soloist; organ
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures";	organ recital	semble; organ	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Sam Hearn; music	Speaker; orchestra	Talk; string orch.	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar; orch.	Jewish dramatic
12:45	of the Air; soloists;	cago Round Table	Relay from London	program
1:00	chorus and symph-	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	String ensemble,
1:15	ony orchestra	facts period	with speakers,	from network
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Surprise Party;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	male quartet	soloists; orchestra	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Anthony Frome	"The Story of	"Lazy Dan," the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story	Esther," drama	Minstrel Man";	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"The Fling Year,"	Mario Chamlee;	Hammerstein Mu-	FERA Symphony
2:45	dramatic sketch, with	talk; orchestra	sic Hall of Air	Orchestra concert
3:00	Lila Lee and Gene	"Sally of the Talk-	FERA Symphony	New York Philhar-
3:15	Raymond, players	ies," dramatic sk.	Orchestra concert	monic-Symphony
3:30	National Vespers; Dr.	Don Mario, tenor;	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Werner
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	music; speaker	vocal soloist	Janssen, conduc-
4:00	Coburn Orchestra; so-	Rhythm Symph'y;	Special network	tor; Lawrence Gil-
4:15	loist; chorus	De Wolf Hopper.	religious hour	man program com-
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy	Reser Orchestra;	from Detroit;	mentator; Car-
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream Drama	talk; music	negie Hall
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade; solo-	Soloist; organ	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama	lists; orchestra	ERA Civic Orches-	loists; orchestra
5:30	LaPrade Travelogue	"The House by the	tra concert	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog story	Side of the Road"	Voice of Cornet	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	"Big Show"; pop-	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	ular or.; soloists.	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program	"Smilin' Ed"	Boy from Ireland.
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular vocal	News Service	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Manhattan Merry-	Alex. Woollcott;	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Go-Round; music.	Armbruster Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Charles Winninger;	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	cordings	soloists; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor; Ru-	male quartet;
8:15	Alexander Smallens;	orchestra, with	binoff Orchestra;	choir; organ
8:30	conductor. Feodor	Del Castillo and	Voorhees	Beethoven recital;
8:45	Chaliapin, basso	vocal sextet	vocal soloists	Law School talk
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.	ERA Opera Or-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch.	popular soloists.	Victor Kolar, con-	chestra, Raffaelo
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	ductor; Lotte Leh-	Martino, conduct.
9:45	Adventures of Sher-	of Familiar Music	mann, soprano	News Service
10:00	lock Holmes, sketch.	Jane Froman;	Old-Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Shirley Howard, songs	choir; Black's Or-	Amateur Night,	his orchestra
10:30	An American Fireside;	Nanny Weeks's Or-	from Opera	Talk, Sen Huey P.
10:45	Moley interview	chestra; soloists.	House, Boston	Long, Louisiana

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "When We Were Twenty-one."
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, "Screen Plays and Players," Mordaunt Hall, critic.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Jan Garber's Supper Club; soloists; comedy sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber's Orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WBZ, "Carefree Carnival"; popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Cinderella's Husband," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, Otto Harbach Musicale: soloists; players; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "America in Music"; John Tasker Howard; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, network piano team.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

Peace Issue Raised In Monitor Radiocast

THE weekly series of feature programs, consisting of selections from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, will be continued on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The subject, "Can Peace be Assured?" taken from articles in the Weekly Magazine Section, will be presented by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.

Beginning this Saturday, the Monitor's feature program will be radiocast at 7 p. m., instead of 7:45.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Weather

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder; temperature in the upper 30's tonight; possibly rain or snow Sunday and colder during Sunday night; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest and north.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly colder in north portion, preceded by rain in the southeast this afternoon and early tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight, or Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy slightly colder on the south coast tonight; Sunday, cloudy, followed by snow in the afternoon, or night.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, slightly colder in the south portion tonight; Sunday, cloudy followed by snow in the afternoon or night.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably snow in the afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west shifting to north winds over the north portion, and moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to northeast on Sunday, over south portion. Weather somewhat overcast, preceded by rain over north portion tonight, followed by rain over south portion Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	32	32
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	64	76
Chicago	30	32	New York	34	38
Denver	30	46	Norfolk, Va.	46	50
Helena, Mont.	14	32	Philadelphia	36	40
Jacksonville	32	64	St. Louis	34	44
Kansas City	30	32	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	36	40
Miami, Fla.	70	76			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Feb. 9.
B—Maximum Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:34 p.m., 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:12 a. m., 9.8 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 4.1 inches; maximum temperature 3 degrees above zero; minimum 18 below.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE GONDOLIERS" (Colonial), D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, from the Savoy Theater, London, 8:15.

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert), Comedy by John van Druten, with Sybil Thorndike, 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth), Unusual play by Emmet Lavery dealing with problems of a group of Jesuits. With Bert Lytell, 8:30.

"THE ELDEST" (Wilbur), Tragic experiences of a small town American family, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The First World War," Historic pictures edited by Laurence Stallings, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10. Also "Love Time," with much Schubert music.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Red Hot Tires," Fenway, 1:15, 3:40, 6:31, 9:34. Paramount, 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 3:27, 6:11, 8:46. Also "The Right to Live," from Somerset Maugham's "The Sacred Flame."

BOSTON—"I've Been Around," with Chester Morris, 10:10 a. m., 1:31, 4:24, 7:27, 10:21. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—"It Happened One Night," and "Charlie Chan in London," 9 a. m. to 11.

STATE—Ronald Colman in "Clive of India," 12:18, 3:40, 6, 7:25, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"The Winning Ticket," with Louise Fazenda and Leo Carrillo, 9:50 a. m., 2:35, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Vaudeville.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Fine work by Sir Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith and Gary Cooper in thrilling story of British officers on northern frontier of India. Modern, 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9, with "The World Accuses." Scollay, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15, with vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"The President Vanishes," 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

METROPOLITAN—"Rumba," Dancing featured, with George Raft and Carole Lombard, 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Negro revue, "Harlem Express," with Jimmie Lunchford's orchestra. Overture: "Melodic Impressions," with solo by Maria Koussevitsky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Hell Below Zero"; "Poor Cinderella"; cartoon; Charlie Chase comedy; other shorts and news reels, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"The Merry Widow," 2:45, 6, 9:35. Also "Straight Is the Way."

KEITH'S—Stage: Mitzi Mayfair, Phil Baker, Jack Whiting and vaudeville acts. First show, 11:18 a. m. Screen: "White Lies" with Walter Connolly as a newspaper publisher, 10 a. m., 12:22, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:54.

UNIVERSITY—"Bordertown," 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "One Hour Late."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Cubs vs. Providence Reds, Arena, 8:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOXING — Harvard vs. Springfield, Crimson freshmen vs. New Hampshire freshmen, At Harvard, 7:30.

DOWSE INSTITUTE LECTURE — "The Earth, Radio and Moon," Harvard Observatory, 8.

CITY CLUB—Movies: "Death on the Diamond." Boys' Day, 2:15.

BOSTON A. A. MEET—Boston Garden, 7:30.

Sunday

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert of chamber music compositions by Joseph P. Wagner, conducter-composer, 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Beryl Johnson, violinist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Program includes Sonata in A major, and two songs by Mandel, 3.

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge, 3:30.

CITY CLUB—Harvard Alumni Chorus, 4.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"America's Scotland Yard, the Department of Justice, Never Rests," talk by Inspector Clegg of the department, 3:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—"The Radicalism of Jews," address by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio. Music by L'Africaine Singers, a group of 25 voices conducted by Henry Gideon, 7:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Jewish Music," lecture-recital by Prof. S. Braslavsky. Chorus, Soloists, 8.

Monday

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"The Coming Struggle for Asia," talk by Bruce C. Hopper, following dinner at 6:30.

STATE HOUSE WOMEN'S CLUB—Tenth anniversary dinner meeting. Principal address by Payson Smith, commissioner of education, 3 Joy St., 6.

Who Is Fin Com Chairman?

Court to Decide Public Officer Issue; Review Covers Ban on Hearsay Evidence

* * *

The status of the chairman of the Finance Commission of the City of Boston is now being considered by the Supreme Judicial Court. The question is whether, once named, the chairman may be removed by the Governor of the State at will, or whether he wields the gavel so long as he is a member of the commission.

The court yesterday heard arguments on the petition of Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was designated chairman by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, to establish title to that position in place of E. Mark Sullivan, who was named chairman by Gov. James M. Curley.

The Governor, with consent of his Council, appoints members of the commission. The Governor, without advice of the Council, designates the chairman. For Mr. Kaplan, it was argued to "designate" means to "appoint," so a chairman becomes another public officer and cannot be removed without cause and hearing.

For Mr. Sullivan it was argued that the exclusive right given to the Governor to name the chairman carried the incidental right to remove; that the office of chairman is not of itself a public office.

On behalf of Governor Curley, appearing as friend of the court, it was argued the chairman as such has purely ministerial duties, and as such is no more a distinct public officer than a member. The question was also put to the court whether, if Governor Curley's action in naming Mr. Sullivan was an executive act, it has any right to review such executive action. This question has not been decided in the state courts.

* * *

In refusing to accept six secret indictments reported to him by the Middlesex County grand jury, Judge Nelson P. Brown of the Superior Court made an entirely new move. He returned the indictments because they were based on hearsay evidence. Never before has a judge for such reason refused to receive indictments.

He stated he took the action because the indictments were found on evidence of witnesses who had no personal knowledge of the offenses charged. One, a nonsupport case, he stated, was found on evidence of a policeman when it should have been returned on evidence of the aggrieved wife.

Adoption by the court of a policy of not receiving indictments based on hearsay would be a waste of time and county expense. So thinks a former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, who had many years of experience with grand juries and criminal trials. He said:

"The grand jury may reindict these defendants at next month's sitting, on evidence not hearsay. At trial hearsay is not competent evidence. So a defendant is protected in his rights at trial."

* * *

Reduction has come in the schedule of fines for illegal parking of motorcars under the "no fixing" law. Fines are now $2 instead of $3 for first offense, $3 instead of $5 for second offense and $5 instead of $10 for third offense. It is said the reduction resulted from a threatened lobby at the State House bent on annulling the law. It was urged the fines were excessive. Members of the administrative commission of the District Courts of the Commonwealth conferred this week and quickly decided to lessen the rates.

Clerk William D. Collins, announcing the reduction on behalf of the Boston Municipal Court, pointed out that the rates are not retroactive. The cut rates date from Feb. 5 on. Persons "noticed" for parking before that date pay the old fines. Under the lesser rates some believe more money will inure to the county treasury.

Roger E. Baker of Newton, trusted employee for 17 years of the Dimond-Grynkraut Kid Manufacturing Company, of Boston, was sentenced in Superior Court to a term of from 12 to 22 years in State Prison for appropriating $16,444 from that concern. The jury found he stole that amount. An auditor testified the funds of the company were $280,000 short. An alleged confession of Baker introduced in evidence quoted him as admitting he took between $100,000 and $200,000 from it. His wife is now supporting herself on ERA earnings.

In imposing the long sentence Judge Thomas J. Hammond said that Baker not only persistently and cleverly stole but in court tried to ruin the reputations of his employers when there was not a bit of evidence they ever countenanced or committed frauds.

* * *

Though Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court on Tuesday entered a final decree dismissing the billboard cases, the glaring billboards throughout the State are not coming down for a while. The entry of the decree does dissolve the injunction which since 1925 has prevented the State Department of Public Works from putting their billboard regulating rules into effect.

Counsel for the billboard concerns opposed entry of the decree because they wished the injunction to remain in force while they appealed to the Supreme Court in Washington from the decision of the State Supreme Court upholding the billboard rules. But James J. Ronan of Salem, Assistant Attorney General, on behalf of the Public Works Department, indicated clearly that action would not be taken to enforce the rules pending that appeal to Washington.

* * *

The State Supreme Court yesterday completed in four days its February sitting for arguments. Only 34 cases were put before it. This is an unusually short list. Often the list has been four times as long.

Seth Parker Fighting Storm in South Seas

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (AP)—The navy radio here reported at 7:50 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today that the Seth Parker, four-masted schooner reported in "great danger" because of a storm in the South Seas, told the British warship H. M. A. S. Australia, "things the same."

The Australia was racing to the aid of the schooner which is carrying Phillips Lord, radio entertainer, and a crew of about 15 men on a trip around the world. From a position about 300 miles north of Tahiti, the Seth Parker began sending calls for aid last night. Later the schooner reported she had taken "water over her side."

King's Crowns Awarded To 83 Columbia Students

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—King's crowns were awarded to 83 Columbia University students Feb. 7 in recognition of their part in non-athletic activities outside of the classroom.

Crowns of gold and silver went to members of the staffs of campus publications and members of the debating team, orchestra, band, glee club, chess team and rifle team. A new award, a gold king's crown key, went to the seven members of the board of student representatives.

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New Hampshire Found Rugged State For Student Paying His Own Way

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Many a man boasts of working for his degree, but the dictum of Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College—no federal aid for the college—leaves Yankee ingenuity in these late depression days taxed for a way to get its education and pay for its tuition.

In rugged New Hampshire's territory, with its scattered towns and villages, lacking metropolitan centers, the undergraduate who strives for learning must find novel ways to meet the college bill.

Checking the hens that lay, for them, golden eggs at the University of New Hampshire poultry farm is the way two students at Durham surmount this obstacle. Three others, two men and one woman, have fitted up their college rooms with complete hairdressing equipment and walk to lectures on the heads of fellow classmates.

Others sandwich their courses in between responding to calls with the local fire department, some wield pick and shovel on FERA projects, while at least one student burns his midnight oil tending the humming machines of a woolen mill, in order that he may pursue his courses during the day.

Local carpenters and masons also have opened their trade to those who want help and will work for it.

Drawing on limited community resources, the student in rural surroundings finds a way to overcome obstacles that his cousin in larger cities surmounts by working in restaurants, tutoring, publicity work and coaching.

Two thirds of Durham's students earn one third of their tuition; 100 of them earn enough to pay their way in full.

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Business Methods Introduced In Popularization of Museum

Edgell Keeps Appeal to Man in the Street Active Through Press Conference—Art Treasures Made Known by Advertising

An effort to popularize the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with the man in the street was launched today by E. G. Edgell, the newly appointed director.

A part of the program, Mr. Edgell said, will be regular monthly conferences with the press.

As a result of these conferences, the director expects developments as follows: A new class of visitors, to whom the museum can furnish art knowledge; increased attendance; more intimate relations between the museum and the public.

Mr. Edgell intends to appeal to a type of person who has heretofore used the museum infrequently. Through the co-operation of newspapers, the director sees possibilities for familiarizing these "outsiders" with the work of the Museum, what it stands for and what it has to offer them, and thus to encourage them to make use of its galleries and to study its paintings, its Indian, Chinese and Japanese exhibitions, and its sculpture.

The popularization program also includes the extension of special guidance tours, lectures and illustrated instruction.

Art followers of Boston were quick to fall in line with Mr. Edgell's plans a. placing the museum on a sort of business basis. Business draws people by advertising, they said. Mr. Edgell proposes to advertise the museum.

Behind the massive walls that rear themselves in the Fenway, business throbs daily. Collecting treasures from the four corners of the globe, say art students, is no small-town affair. Thousands of dollars are expended in a single deal. More than 250,000 articles have been received in a single year. Nearly 500,000 persons pass through the turnstiles in one year.

New methods of lighting, elimination of departmental duplications, special instructions in art appreciation, and gallery talks are among the innovations.

It is not the business of a museum, according to Mr. Edgell, to acquire quantities of articles for display. The entire effort of administrators is to obtain quality. Thus, the substitution, exchanging, buying and selling of articles has developed into a skillful business, in which Mr. Edgell is a past master.

Among the more recent additions, is a painting called the "Danseuse" by Edgar Hilaire Germaine Degas, a working model of the H. M. S. Royal George, 100-gun frigate of Admiral Kempenfeldt, built in 1715, and a new Syracusan coin, struck about 480 B. C. to celebrate Gelon's victory over the Carthaginians at Himera. Only 11 specimens of the coin are in existence, three in private hands.

As part of the progressive policy of the new director, efforts will be made to develop the collection of modern American works augmented the other day by the addition of a John Sloan painting, a housetop scene in the heart of New York City.

Union's Neutrality In War on Britain Doubted by Hertzog

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog said today that Defense Minister Oswald Pirow's declaration of South African policy in the event of war should not be interpreted as meaning the Government would remain neutral in case of war between Great Britain and another nation.

Mr. Pirow, addressing delegates to the Imperial Press Conference declared that should any government "rashly" attempt to commit South Africa to another war overseas, a civil war might break out.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

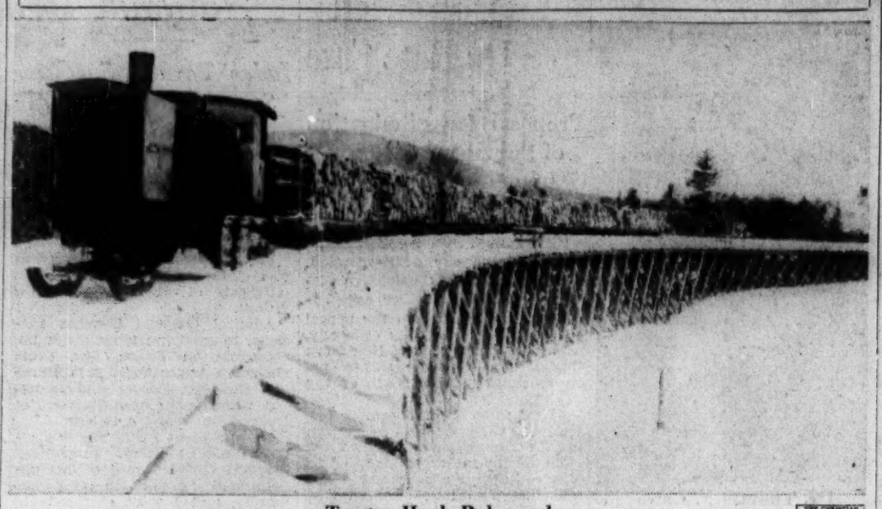
Dr. Koussevitzky submitted two American novelties at the fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Feb. 8-9). They were Alexander Steinert's Concerto Sinfonico for pianoforte and orchestra, with the composer playing the piano, and Frederick S. Converse's suite, "American Sketches." The other items of the program were Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony and Franck's "Les Eolides."

While this music of Mozart will probably remain vitally alive, it is interesting to conjecture as to the ultimate destiny of the remaining numbers on the program. The handwriting is already upon the wall for "Les Eolides," despite the numerous measures of beauty. The Concerto Sinfonico by Mr. Steinert exhibits the characteristics of other similar works by young men of the present day who have been well trained and to whom the fundamentals of orchestral composition are known. Since the Sinfonico carries no program, the listener places it at once in the realm of absolute music. A central idea, nevertheless, such as that which motivated the young Mozart, is lacking, and the work perforce becomes diffuse and sometimes platitudinous. The opening measures are promising but the composer so quickly submerges the solo instrument in tumultuous orchestral tone that its effectiveness is nullified. Mr. Steinert has not yet found an idiom by which one may recognize him.

Mr. Converse, on the other hand, has put together a piece which frankly carries a program and which from the beginning betrays the hand of the expert technician. In the program notes we read that "the work is written rather freely in the general outline of the symphonic form . . . descriptive in character but not realistic: suggestions rather than pictures." Mr. Converse acknowledges his indebtedness to "The American Song Bag" by Carl Sandburg as the source of most of his thematic material. The poem is in four movements — "Manhattan," "The Father of Waters," "Chicken Reel" and "Bright Angel Trail" (A legend of the Grand Canyon). Of the four movements, the final one seemed to this commentator to have the most substance, although the "Chicken Reel" brought an involuntary but quickly stifled response from the audience, which gave the piece prolonged applause at its conclusion. A pleasant bit of musical divertissement, but in the end it was to the Mozart "Jupiter" that one's thoughts recurred.

G. M. S.

This 'Railroad' Laughs at Snow



Tractor Hauls Pulpwood

The Great Northern Paper Company at Millinocket, Maine, Finds This Method of Transporting Logs Efficient and Cheap.

Some years ago an army of horses, sleds and drivers would have been necessary to haul the load of about 52 cords of pulp which the tractor handles with ease. It has the regulation caterpillar tread drive with skiis on front. The load of logs is crossing on Cooper Brook trestle, near Millinocket.

Plan to Harness Merrimack River Makes Progress

New Hampshire Moves to Control Flow by Storage Basins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9—A perpetual supply of "white coal" for all New Hampshire, steady work for approximately 1000 men for not less than two years and the stabilizing of the flow of the Merrimack River are not so far from fruition if plans of the state planning board carry through. This has been indicated in conferences between legislative leaders and Gov. H. Styles Bridges preliminary to a survey of the State, to inventory projects that might be completed through the aid of PWA allotments.

Harnessing the water power of the State to furnish electric current for all purposes and provide cheaper fuel, lights and power was first brought to the attention of the people by former Gov. Robert P. Bass, in the campaign of 1910, who visualized this actuality if and when the people realized the value of their natural resources.

During the present session of the General Court the matter has been brought to a head by State Senator William F. Harrington, in the introduction of a bill stabilizing the flow of the Merrimack River by developing the natural water sheds of the State. The project would consist in making immense reservoirs in the Pemigewasset, Blackwater and Suncook Valleys, all natural storage basins.

The possibility of constructing reservoirs in the upper Connecticut Valley, on the Ammonoosuc, Souhegan and Mascoma Rivers and in the Croydon Mountain Valley of the Sugar River has been presented to Harold J. Lockwood, state engineer for the PWA, who sees by "made work" a real reduction in unemployment in New Hampshire for the next two years. Two of the projects contemplated alone would provide work and wages approximating more than $2,000,000 if given federal approval.

Plans for the Croydon Mountain and Blackwater Valleys were considered a few years ago as a part of the development of central New Hampshire water power, but later were abandoned because of restrictions that rendered the project prohibitive.

The present development program has been declared practicable by the state planning board as the result of data secured in mapping the area for geographical purposes. Estimated as from 700 to 1500 feet above the level of the Merrimack River, which turns more spindles than any other river in the world, the sponsors have estimated millions in savings to mill owners through the use of constant water power, without interruption for every month in the year. Development of electric energy in these projects would tend to reduce price a kilowatt hour for current used and make electricity available for all uses in nearly every corner of the State.

Although the amount of money to be allocated to New Hampshire is not known, it has been variously estimated by Mr. Lockwood and James M. Langley of the state planning board from $20,000,000 to $60,000,000.

Another project proposed by Col. W. A. Barron, acting as spokesman for a north country delegation, has been the desirability of building an international tourist highway through northern New Hampshire into Canada, in which the Province of Quebec has given assurance of co-operation.

British Iron Trade Nears 1929 Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Provisional returns for Britain's iron and steel trade in 1934 show that the business done has been comparable to that of 1929, the best post-war twelvemonth.

Steel output at 9,000,000 tons was within 700,000 tons of that of 1929. Pig iron output was only 1,500,000 tons short. On the other hand, despite heavy protective tariffs, imports of foreign iron and steel increased.

State, in Rebuttal, Calls Mrs. Morrow In Kidnaping Case

Prosecution's Wood Expert Reiterates His Testimony Regarding Ladder

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 9—Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh came back to court today with her mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, who was called as a rebuttal witness for the State in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann. It was the first appearance of the young mother since she testified on the second day of the trial.

The two women—mother and grandmother of the kidnaped and slain Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.—slipped in quietly after court opened for the twenty-ninth day of the trial.

Louis Bornmann, a New Jersey state trooper, was on the stand to rebut defense witnesses whose testimony was offered to cast doubt upon the State's ladder evidence against Hauptmann.

Sought by State

Mrs. Morrow's testimony was sought by the State to rebut defense insinuations involving her late maid, Violet Sharpe. The maid committed suicide just before she was to be questioned for the fourth time in connection with the kidnap investigation.

Bornmann's rebuttal testimony attacked the opinion of a defense witness who qualified as an expert and said that an attic floor board in evidence showed no tool marks which should have been present if the board was ripped from its joists.

The trooper said he pulled the board up with his bare hands. He also identified nails taken from it and they were put into evidence. The defense expert had said he believed the nails never had been used.

Wood Expert Re-enters

Arthur J. Koehler, federal wood expert, followed Bornmann. He was considered the State's star witness in its case in chief, for he testified it was his positive opinion that a left-hand upright of the Lindbergh kidnap ladder was ripped from the flooring of Hauptmann's attic in the Bronx; also that the plane marks on the ladder had been made by Hauptmann's own plane.

He directly disputed one of the defense experts who brought to court two pieces of wood and said they were of different origin though their grains matched. Mr. Koehler said they were of the same piece. The object of the defense had been to show that the matching of the ladder rail with the attic floorboard could be a coincidence, and not necessarily incriminating.

One of the points made for the defense by two practical lumber men was that the attic board could not be a part of the ladder rail because it had more knots than the rail. Both said it was a butt board, from the base of the tree, and that the rail was a top board, from the top of the tree.

Said the Opposite

Mr. Koehler said the opposite. The attic board, he testified, was above the rail in the tree.

Mr. Koehler said he examined the ladder rail in 1933, before Hauptmann's arrest, and saw in it the four nail holes which he said jibed with nail holes in the joists of Hauptmann's attic. Dr. E. M. Hudson, a New York physician who testified for the defense, said there was only one nail hole in the piece when he examined it.

The federal wood man said he not only observed the nail holes but made a diagram of them.

Late yesterday Miss Hannah Fisch of Leipzig, Germany, testified that her brother Isidor had only $500 with him when he passed on at Leipzig last March.

Rhode Island Court Settles Manner of Marking Ballots

Man Who Ran as Democrat-Independent Declared Mayor of Warwick Although Some Ballots Had Marks Against Both Designations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In their first major decision since taking office Jan. 1, the justices of the Rhode Island Supreme Court have settled the disputed mayoralty election in Warwick and have set up a new conception of the line that divides valid and invalid ballots for the State's guidance in future elections.

Chief Justice Edmund W. Flynn's opinion, reported without dissent from any of the other four justices, declares that John A. O'Brien, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Warwick on Nov. 6. The defeated candidate is Peirce H. Brereton, Republican, former Mayor.

The decision brings to an end a period of uncertainty in Rhode Island's seventh city which has been torn by political troubles since the election last fall. Both Mr. Brereton and Mr. O'Brien claimed victory in the election. While the issue was being taken to the courts Mayor Brereton remained in office, but four independent Democratic and one Republican councilman refused to attend council sessions while Mr. Brereton was presiding. This left the council chamber with only four members, all Republicans, and because of the lack of a quorum no business could be transacted.

After the wardens' count in Warwick on election night, Mr. O'Brien, running as a Democrat-Independent, was declared winner of the mayoralty contest by 115 votes, the count being O'Brien 5423, Brereton 5308.

In Rhode Island the wardens' count is subject to change by the board of canvassers. The Warwick board subsequently rejected a group of votes that had been cast for O'Brien because they were marked with crosses for O'Brien in both "Democratic" and "Independent" columns. They counted many votes for Brereton that the wardens had rejected. The official count of the canvassers, however, still left O'Brien 5483, Brereton 5476. The board included one Democrat and two Republicans.

On Nov. 23, Brereton filed a writ for review of the case before the Supreme Court and arguments were heard on Dec. 14. Two weeks later, after a thorough study of more than 500 contested ballots produced by both contestants, the Supreme Court ruled that Brereton, the Republican, had won the election by seven votes. This was a net reversal of 14 ballots from the decision of the board of canvassers.

O'Brien Men Protest

Supporters of O'Brien drafted a resolution which was sent to Gov. Theodore Francis Green requesting that he afford whatever relief he could and charging that it would be an injustice to the city if Mayor Brereton were allowed to stay in office.

Jan. 1, when the Legislature held its opening session, the Supreme Court was declared vacated, the five members, all Republicans, were retired, and five new justices were named to the bench, three Democrats and two Republicans. Four days later the new court granted a motion for re-argument of the contested election in Warwick.

The decision of the new Supreme Court was reached without recounting any of the contested ballots. Chief Justice Flynn's opinion cited the fact that the wardens' count had declared O'Brien the winner and cited the fact that the impartial board of canvassers, with a majority of Republicans, also had declared the Democratic candidate the winner, though the margin was reduced. The opinion further pointed out that Mayor Brereton waited more than two weeks before filing his protest with the Supreme Court.

Peace Campaigning By Students Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREELEY, Colo., Feb. 9—Use the same kind of vote-getting machinery to put peace advocates into office that is used by political machines, a committee advised the Intercollegiate Peace Action Council at the State College of Education here.

"Get a map of your town, your precinct, and your county and start to work," urged Paul Harris Jr., secretary of the Youth Movement for World Democracy.

The council's committee recommended appeals to congressmen and senators that they do all in their power to relieve tension between nations. It also asked for strengthening of world peace organizations, and it favored American entry into the World Court and the League of Nations.

Mr. Harris noted that young people throughout the nation are being organized and trained in political technique, so that they may better work for the defeat of national legislators that are antagonistic to world peace institutions and to America's co-operation with them.

It was decided that the meeting be made an annual affair. It was attended by delegates from Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado colleges.

Radio Installed in Motor Lifeboats In United States Coast Guard Service

Motor lifeboats of the United State Coastguard service are to be equipped with radio receivers in order that crews engaged in rescue work may keep in closer touch with developments not within sight of the craft itself.

Eight such boats along the New England coast, are being equipped now, the station at Point Allerton, Pemberton, having just been fitted out. Coast Guard shore stations along the Gulf of Mexico have been equipped and the other divisions throughout the country are to receive the apparatus as rapidly as it can be installed.

A new type of receiver, designed especially for this purpose, has been furnished for some of these installations. Due to shortage of this type, however, a commonly known automobile type of receiver is being furnished for some of the boats, say Coast Guard officials. One new type of waterproof speaker has been developed and furnished for boat installations in connection with the special receivers. An improved type is now undergoing development for use with further boat installations.

Ignition interference on these boats is now being studied, and development of shielding and bonding methods similar to those used on aircraft engines is under way.

In the Boston division, however, further steps to co-ordinate rescue work are being planned. A panel body one-ton truck, seized some time ago for illegal transportation of liquor, has been taken over and is to be fitted with tables and a complete radiocasting outfit, including transmitter, receiver, batteries and portable antenna.

This emergency radio station on wheels will be stationed in Boston and rushed to the beach near any shipwreck along the coast in this vicinity involving the safety of passengers and crews. By means of this station, rescue activities will be co-ordinated between ship and shore, without relaying radio messages through coast guard cutters or other stations. Coast guard officials believe that in cases like the Morro Castle, a much larger saving of life will result from use of this portable station.

Stratford Painters Busy on Road Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—Shakespeare's town is busy painting road signs for new traffic regulations which come into force in Britain March 18.

Jerseyed painters in a sign factory are turning out 30-mile-an-hour speed limit signs by the hundred. Motorists are agreed that except for the signs, it is going to be difficult to know when a road has become a "built-up" area, official description of areas in which automobiles must not exceed 30 miles an hour.

The Pedestrians Association has issued a statement giving the limit strong support. A speed limit in towns is essential for the proper working of pedestrian crossing places, the association declares.

Thrilling Exploits of Log Drivers Tamed by Entry of Short Pulpwood

The hardy northern New England woodsman is putting away his treasured cork and spiked logrolling boots. For the day of the log drive is fast passing into history.

Short logs for paper pulp. That's what is doing it, according to two veterans giving exhibitions of the log-rolling art at the Sportsmen's Show in Mechanics Building this week. Logs cut for paper pulp are too small to ride. The old-fashioned log drives were made up of whole tree logs, which would hold up the weight of the heaviest driver.

Logrolling and logdriving are two different things, the former being the sport of the men who ride the logs, while the latter is their work. A tame sport it is rolling logs in a shallow pool indoors compared with jumping logs in whirling rapids, say the two experts, George Oswell of Berlin, N. H., and Walter A. Soule, of points north in Maine.

Mr. Oswell has rolled and driven logs since he was seven. You've got to begin when you are a "kid" and keep at it to be real good at the game, he says. It's just like any other trade—lots of practice. Of course, one must expect plenty of duckings and bumps and hair-raising experiences in learning how to ride logs.

Mr. Oswell has driven logs 30 and 40 miles down the Androscoggin River to Berlin. And he says it's not smooth water all the way. There are many rapids on the river between Berlin and the lumber camps. Riding the rapids is perhaps the most dangerous part of log driving. The log frequently jam when passing over small falls, and it is the duty of the driver to break them up.

Log-driver Soule holds what is said to be a record run on logs through the "Horse Race" rapids on the Penobscot River. Caught by the current before he was able to get off the log he was riding, he was carried down the river through two miles of falls before he was able to get off.

An interesting fraternity exists amongst the log drivers of northern New England. Although there is no association of log drivers, there is a feeling of unusual friendship between each man that rides the "thundering herd" on the rivers of the north. In the summer months, following the big drives, groups usually get together for competitive log-rolling sports.

Like the sailor who rows a boat in the lagoon on his leave, the log driver goes back to his logs for his entertainment. But before many years, with the paper pulp industry demanding more and more of the short logs which cannot be driven, it is felt that log driving will be one more of those things recorded in history as "something which the pioneers of our country began, but which yielded to the parade of progress."

Mississippi Legislature To Act on Relief Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—With a warning before him from Harry L. Hopkins, FERA director at Washington, that Mississippi must appropriate at least $1,500,000 for direct relief before March 1 or lose federal aid entirely, Gov. Sennett Connor is expected to call a special session of the Legislature not later than mid-February. He announces publicly, however, that he will call the session "as soon as Congress has definitely fixed future relief policies for the Federal Government."

Copper Auto Plates Urged in Maine To Stimulate Mining in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9—Designed to save money for the State and for individual motorists, to stimulate copper mining in Maine and to advertise the State, two bills providing for the manufacture of copper motor license plates at the state prison are before the Legislature.

The measures are sponsored by Representative Leval R. Lebel of Brunswick and sanctioned by Warden Raymond E. Thurston. Mr. Lebel says that his plan would save the State $10,000 a year and reduce the registration cost $1.

Maine Planning Board engineers suggested the mandatory use of copper saying that the annual use of 50 tons would furnish needed initial stimulation to the mining industry in Maine, with vast untouched resources easily capable of development.

Approximately $12,000 would be required for installation of equipment at the prison. This would be secured by an appropriation section in one of the measures. This amount is about that now paid annually to an out-of-state manufacturer for Maine's 200,000 plates, Mr. Lebel says, pointing out that 80 per cent of the price is the cost of the steel used.

He would have the copper plates returnable at $1, providing they were returned by the person to whom they were issued, thus effecting an actual reduction in cost after the first year.

The State would be authorized to sell the returned plates in the open market and buy new material with the funds obtained from such sale and from the amount left in the treasury by those not turning in their plates within a certain specified time.

George W. Weed, technical assistant of the Maine Planning Board says that in 1917 and 1918 the Douglas mine in the Blue Hill district of Hancock County produced 500,000 pounds of copper or enough to supply the State of Maine with license plates for five years, at the rate of 50 tons a year.

'Word Meanings'

Prof. Edward T. Thorndike of the Alaska Teachers' College, estimates a knowledge of 10,000 "word meanings" is the minimum requirement for a student graduating from the ninth grade if he is to read comprehendingly of present day world events.

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Auto Production In January Tops Same '34 Period

Output of 306,000 Units in First Month Indicates Busy Days Ahead

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The automobile industry initiated its 1935 production activities with an output for all American automobile factories of 306,000 units in January, according to a preliminary estimate made by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

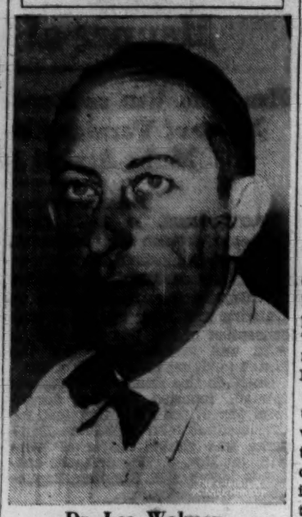
On the basis of this estimate the industry's January output was 65 per cent above that of the preceding month when production was 185,919 units, and 87 per cent above the same month last year when output was 163,811 units.

The association's report also stated that in only 1926 and 1929 has January production exceeded that for this year.

Coincident with the announcement of January figures, the final reports for car production in 1934 were announced by dealers, showing that Chevrolet for the fourth straight year, led in sales, with Ford second and Plymouth third. The actual figures for 1934 were as follows:

1—Chevrolet	534,906
2—Ford	530,528
3—Plymouth	302,557
4—Dodge	90,139
5—Pontiac	72,645
6—Oldsmobile	71,676
7—Buick	63,067
8—Studebaker	41,360
9—Terraplane	40,510
10—Chrysler	28,052
Total	1,888,557

At the Wheel



Dr. Leo Wolman
Chairman of Automobile Labor Board

Greenback Rider On Relief Measure Speedily Killed

Five Billion Dollar Bill Faces Fairer Sailing as Glass Gets in Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The $5,000,000,000 works relief bill will not be made the vehicle for currency expansion following the rejection of a "greenback" rider proposed for the measure today by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

The amendment was rejected by the Appropriations Committee, of which the chairman is Senator Carter D. Glass (D) of Virginia. Indications are that the Administration is regaining control of the committee and that the White House is turning for support to Mr. Glass, who until recently has been depicted a chief obstacle in the way of the Administration's fiscal plans.

The committee revolted from the Administration yesterday when by a vote of 12 to 8 it adopted the McCarran amendment requiring that "prevailing wage rates" be paid on all federal projects under the measure. This would add two or three billions to the cost of the measure, it is said. Today Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California, who previously voted for McCarran amendment under a misapprehension, served notice that he would ask for a reconsideration of the vote when the committee meets Monday.

Voted Against It

Mr. Glass voted against the amendment from the first. It became known today that President Roosevelt had telephoned the Virginian last night, and there are evidences that the two come closer to seeing eye to eye on the subject than heretofore.

Mr. Glass is a conservative and in the present struggle, at least, all the troubles of the White House come from the radicals, or "easy spenders" on the committee, largely in the Democratic Party. Mr. Glass yesterday issued a statement denying that he is committed in advance to fight the Administration's new banking measure.

The committee today rejected a number of amendments, among them one from Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, which would have prohibited use of relief funds for naval craft built in private shipyards. An amendment from Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, prohibiting the Government from engaging in any competitive business in a community where the existing business is working under normal circumstances, was also rejected—10 to 6.

Would Have Met Cost

The defeated Wheeler amendment would have met the cost of the big bill by issuing noninterest-bearing greenbacks. The proposal was turned down decisively, without record vote.

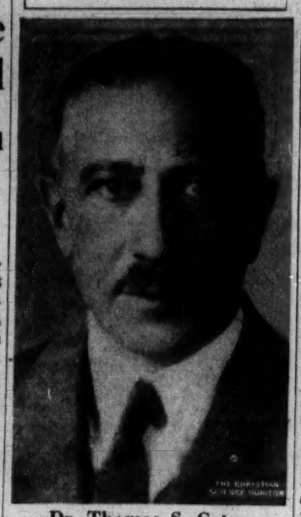
The committee took one affirmative action today when it specifically eliminated the Philippine Islands from any share in the relief funds. Senators Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, and Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who are members of the committee, have just returned from a official survey tour through the Philippines.

Mr. Glass seemed in good humor over the status of the bill, and his overnight chat with the President.

"Why do you fellows," he said, to newspapermen, "keep calling this a '$4,000,000,000' appropriation bill—its $5,000,000,000!"

The bill actually calls for $4,880,000,000, of which $880,000,000 is ear-marked for direct relief.

Promotes Music



Dr. Thomas S. Gates
Elected President of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—The unanimous election of Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania, to head the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, was the outcome of the first meeting of the new board of directors, held here Feb. 6.

Charles G. Berwind and Samuel R. Rosenbaum were elected vice-presidents, both having been members of the board before its reorganization, while Mr. Benjamin H. Ludlow was re-elected secretary. Mr. Alexander Zenker, chairman of the Orchestra Men's Committee, was elected as director representing the players.

The final member of the board will be chosen from a list of names submitted to the board by David Hocker, member of the Youth's Concerts Committee. A new business manager will also be chosen, as Arthur Judson has not consented to reconsider his resignation.

Leopold Stokowski attended the meeting of the board, and stated his complete accord with its decisions. He plans to appear as guest conductor for 13 weeks next season, the remaining concerts being conducted by guest conductors to be invited, after the results of a questionnaire to subscribers has been made public.

Delay Granted Consolidated On Rate Case

Proposal for Elimination of Submetering Raises Question of Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Against the appeal of the city administration, the Public Service Commission yesterday granted a further adjournment of the hearing on the appeal by the Consolidated Gas Company, parent utility concern of New York City, for a rate rise designed to pass on to consumers its share of the city's relief tax burden.

At the same time the commission, reviewing the company's application for the elimination of submetering—one of the major premises of its offer to institute a promotional rate reduction plan here—charged that the utility network was attempting to effect this change at the cost of the public.

In opposing the postponement to March 6 of the Consolidated's application to raise its rates to cover the $14,000,000 relief tax charge, Joseph L. Weiner, assistant corporation counsel, asserted that everyone was ready and willing to proceed save the company which made the application.

Adjournments Criticized

"The company has created an impression in the public mind that there could be no reduction except by its voluntary act," Mr. Weiner said. "By granting the adjournment, the commission is lending itself to sustaining that impression.

"It is painful to come here every two weeks to object to adjournments, especially since there has been no intimation of such adjournments in advance."

Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, said the public was not endangered by the delay, since action on the application awaited the hearing.

Submetering Revenue

With regard to submetering of electric energy—the 20-year-old custom of the Consolidated of selling of current to large consumers, who in turn retail it to individual users—it was revealed that while elimination of the practice would increase the utility's gross revenues by $10,924,148, the public would receive a corresponding rate reduction of only $5,000,000. This came out under questioning of Robert B. Grove, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, a Consolidated subsidiary.

Mr. Grove testified that the companies intend that their customers should have the "full benefits" of the abolition of submetering, but explained that certain expenses incurred in the process would have to be charged in the public bill. The two costs he instanced were $1,795,048 for billing, servicing and metering under the new method, and meter appurtenances.

"Why should the public pay for this," Mr. Maltbie asked.

Westchester Rates Cited

"Well, since the public stands to benefit by the elimination of submetering," Mr. Grove said, "it seems only right that the cost should be assessed against the public for the first year."

"But you are responsible for the practice of submetering," Mr. Maltbie said. "Your company has caused it and sponsored it for the last 20 years. Now why should the public be assessed, especially since you have petitioned for the elimination of it? It's very strange."

Mr. Grove did not directly answer the chairman's question and again had no answer when, in reply to his testimony that the Westchester Lighting Company had no submetering clause in its charter, Mr. Maltbie asked:

"If the elimination of submetering, as you contend, plays such a part in the reduction of rates, why are rates in Westchester so high?"

Admiral Grayson Appointed National Head of Red Cross

Judge Payne's Successor Spent Many Years as White House Physician

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, retired, yesterday was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve as national chairman of the Red Cross.

For 11 years Admiral Grayson was close companion as well as physician of President Woodrow Wilson.

Admiral Grayson becomes successor to another famous Virginian, John Barton Payne, Red Cross chairman under Presidents Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt, after having been Secretary of Interior in Wilson's Cabinet.

"It is a great honor and a great opportunity to serve humanity," Admiral Grayson said of his appointment. "I want to serve humanity, and I want everybody to help me make it go—not for myself personally, but for all that the Red Cross represents. It is nonpartisan, nonpolitical, for the help of all."

The appointment, he said, came as a surprise. He explained he wanted to "get his bearings" before he began talking of what he would do as chairman. He said he would take over the position March 1. He has been a member of the board of incorporators for many years.

Admiral Grayson's alma mater is old William and Mary College, in historic Williamsburg, and the University of the South.

As might be expected in a Virginian, Admiral Grayson is almost as famous for his love of horses as for his record as White House physician under Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson. He retired from the navy in 1928.

Admiral Grayson headed the committee in charge of the Franklin D. Roosevelt inauguration celebration. He has for years been prominent in local, civic and philanthropic affairs.

Admiral and Mrs. Grayson live in a beautiful old home on the outskirts of the Capital called "The Highlands" where Dolly Madison used to visit often; and where Thomas Jefferson was a frequent caller. It was the original manor house for the land now occupied by Washington Cathedral.

© Underwood
Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson

Turkish Election Puts 17 Women In Next Parliament

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 9 (AP)—Seventeen Turkish women, who once kept their faces veiled in public, are members elect of Parliament, scheduled to meet March 1.

They were among the 399 deputies just elected in a nationwide balloting. It was the first time that all women over 21 years old had been allowed to vote in Turkey and the first time that women had been permitted to run for the Congress.

Of the total number elected, 18 will be new members and all are members of the country's only political organization, the Republican Peoples' Party.

The former Parliament numbered 317 deputies and the increase of representatives was due to higher population and the enfranchisement of women.

This election brings the number of members in the Parliament up to 399 by the addition of 82 new allotments. This is mainly due to the new plan for one seat for every 4000 people instead of one for every 5000.

Of the 17 women elected, 10 are teachers, four municipal councilors, two small farmers and one a physician. Two have studied at the American Women's College.

Non-Moslem Turks will also be seated in the new Parliament for the first time.

A more liberal administration seems to be evidenced by these changes.

Ontario Safe Drivers In 1934 Number 2000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Safety League will give recognition to careful automobile drivers again, it has been announced. More than 2000 medals will be presented to drivers who have come through 1934 without an accident.

Last year an award system was started for members of the league, explained J. F. H. Wyse, general manager of the league, and 1200 motorists received bronze medals and certificates testifying that they had gone through 1933 without an accident. Those drivers who keep their records clean through 1934 will receive silver medals, and gold-finished medals will be awarded to drivers who have completed three years without mishap.

Since the Financial Responsibility Law came into effect in Ontario on Sept. 1, 1930, records of the Department of Highways show that 16,957 motorists have had their driving licenses canceled.

Bolivians Resist Paraguayan Attack On Last Stronghold

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Bolivian army is fighting back against the Paraguayan attempt to crush the stronghold of Villa Montes, it was reported today by the Paraguayan Ministry of Defense at Asuncion.

The ministry stated that the Bolivians, attempting to halt Paraguay's methodical encirclement of the big army base, counterattacked heavily yesterday in the Pilcomayo sector, laying down heavy barrages with field pieces and mortars.

The Paraguayan version stated that the Bolivians were repulsed with heavy losses and left numerous dead on the battlefield. The action was heaviest on the road which approaches Villa Montes from Palo Marcado on the south.

The fall of Villa Montes is regarded as inevitable by many military observers.

Embargo on Bolivia Off

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Italy yesterday joined Britain and France in lifting the arms embargo imposed on Bolivia. The embargo against Paraguay, the other Chaco belligerant which refused to accept the League of Nations' peace plan continued.

Grand Canyon in Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND CANYON, Ariz.—Travel to the Grand Canyon this winter is 50 per cent heavier than last, although weather conditions have been much less favorable, according to Park Superintendent M. R. Tillotson.

Motion Pictures

"Clive of India"

Ronald Colman is the latest cinema star to carry on for England in India. In fact he impersonates the man who might be called the original Englishman in India, that clerk of the British East India Company who annexed a few millon subjects to the empire, became a national hero and withstood successfully charges of taking some of the profits for himself. But this Twentieth-Century picture, "Clive of India," now on view at Loew's State, handles the epic in very debonair manner. If we are to believe its producers, Clive was a rather vague and uxorious fellow, of a modified ruthlessness. The battle scenes are as improbable as they are unpleasant. Loretta Young's Lady Clive is a sweet young thing.

"Rumba"

At the Metropolitan another vehicle for the dancing abilities of George Raft has been placed on exhibition. It is a Paramount picture called "Rumba," with an absurd plot which is perhaps sufficient in that it permits Mr. Raft and Carole Lombard to display their agility.

At Keith's

The RKO-Keith anniversary celebrations continue with Phil Baker, Jack Whiting and Mitzi Mayfair on the stage, and a Columbia picture called "White Lies," directed by Leo Bulgakov, on the screen. The film is a tale of a tabloid newspaper publisher (Walter Connolly) and the difficulties he encounters in the pursuit of his professional services to the community.

"I've Been Around"

Another of those dizzy and jazzy Long Island triangles has been blue printed by Universal and is now to be seen by those so inclined at the RKO-Boston. Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson occupy the stellar roles. It may interest those who find the infidelities of the smart set interesting.

Burton Holmes

Burton Holmes brings his travel series at Symphony Hall to a conclusion this week with a talk on "Vienna and Austria." From Innsbruck he conducts his audience to Eben-See, Salsburg and the Austrian Alps and thence along the Danube to the capital. There his views include glimpses of the opera, skating carnivals and other incidents of Viennese life.

Gibson Forecasts Modified Filipino Independence Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Philippine demands for modification of the independence act passed last year were predicted today by Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont, on his return from a three months economic survey of island conditions.

He also told reporters the Filipinos were greatly worried now by the economic advances of Japan in the islands, and there was a growing uncertainty about what Japan would do following independence.

He expressed the belief that eventual solution of the matter might be Philippine requests for a protectorate status, instead of full independence, but declined to predict what reception such a request would receive in Congress.

"There is no question," he said, "but that the United States, as well as the Philippines, will suffer economically when independence is granted unless there is a highly preferential trade treaty arranged. They are now our eighth best world customer. They are our largest consumer of dairy products, and consume much of our textile goods."

Returning also from the trip were Senators Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland and Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee. They declined comment pending completion of their reports.

"I think passage of the McDuffie-Tydings Independence Law was a great mistake, and I think the Filipinos generally are beginning to realize it," Senator Gibson said as he began drafting a lengthly report to the Senate for submission within 10 days.

It was understood that Senator McKellar agreed with Senator Gibson that complete loss of free trade with the United States following independence would spell economic suicide for the Philippines.

Senator Gibson said the next move was up to Philippine statesmen who are understood to be sending another mission to Washington in March.

"If these men come here representing the true wishes of the Filipino people, they will ask for modifications of the present independence law," he said.

Gangster Slain in Attempt To Kidnap Chicago Man

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Two reputed members of Chicago's notorious "42" gang were shot, one fatally, when they allegedly attempted to kidnap and extort $500 from Louis Kaplan, wealthy auto sales agent. Constable Edward Dews of suburban Glenview fired, he said, when the pair attempted to drag Mr. Kaplan from his sales room to an auto.

Mr. Kaplan told police he had previously been kidnaped by Tony Pinna, the man killed, and several other men near Kenosha, Wis., in May, 1933, and released four days later on the promise to pay $10,000 ransom. A $500 payment was made, he asserted, and the gang ordered him to have $500 ready each week until the sum was covered.

Hungarian Red Gets Life Imprisonment

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mathias Rakosi, People's Commissar in Hungary's short-lived Communist regime in 1919, was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment.

Rakosi was brought to trial after 16 years of investigation, the last nine of which he has spent in prison. The charges against him included high treason, 21 cases of homicide and 489 other offenses. He denied he had been an active leader in the Bela Kun regime, asserting he was only an intellectual revolutionary.

The judge interrupted his attempt to address the court in praise of the Soviet system and sentenced the defendant to one day's confinement in a dark cell. It was the thirteenth penalty of the sort the magistrate imposed in the course of the trial.

It was learned authoritatively that instead of being imprisoned to serve his sentence, Rakosi will be sent to Russia in exchange for Hungaraian officers the Soviet is holding as hostages.

Rakosi fled to Russia after the overthrow of the communistic regime in Hungary. Returning in 1925, he was arrested and sentenced to 8½ years in prison. When his term expired last year, he was re-arrested and charged with crimes dating back 15 years.

Alaskan Wild Life Set at $93,300,000 In Resource Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—After making a careful survey of Alaska's game, fur-bearing animals and birds, the Alaska Game Commission has estimated that the territory's indigenous wild inhabitants have a monetary value of more than $93,300,000.

From this capital source, the territory and its residents receive annually a revenue amounting to more than $3,300,000. Of this amount the commission, a federally appointed and supported organization, collects approximately $35,000, which it divides with the Territorial School Fund, the rest of the $3,000,000 going to individual trappers throughout the territory in the form of return for their yearly fur catches and to other residents in supplies of fresh meats.

The game commission, which is a subsidiary of the United States Biological Survey, has, ever since its inception in 1925, had the welfare of Alaskan wild life under its care. Through its efforts, hunting and trapping regulations have been put into effect. Closed seasons have been maintained and limitations imposed.

In fact any area which is found to be depleted of its wild life, due from some cause or another, has been closed by the commission's orders until sufficient time has elapsed for it to become replenished. Animals from the States have been shipped into Alaska under the commission's direction and liberated in regions thought to be congenial to their natures.

British Columbia Sends Destitute Chinese Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Destitute Chinese to the number of 150 are being sent back to China by the British Columbia Government. The Orientals are returning to their own country quite willingly, the Government paying all the expenses involved.

They had been maintained here for some time on unemployment relief doles and were unable to obtain employment.

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Matchek Pledges Best Efforts To Unite Yugoslavia

Croat Leader Feels Yeftitch May Oppose Plans of Coalition

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 9—The movement to unite all proscribed political parties in Yugoslavia for the coming new elections in a single electoral group under the leadership of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, as leader of the whole Croat nation, is gathering strength.

Leuba Davidovitch, for the Democratic party, and Jovan Jovanovitch, along with Dragoleub Jovanovitch, on behalf of the Serbian Agarian party, have now proposed to Dr. Matchek that they work together in the coming election on a common ticket.

In response to this proposal the Croatian chief replied:

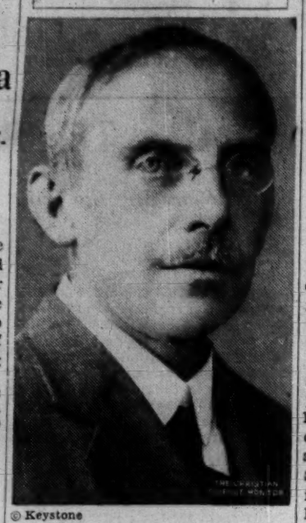
"I believe if feasible it would mean a long step toward mutual co-operation and toward a definite solution of the Croatian question within the boundaries of Yugoslavia. However, I must say that I fear under the existing election law and under the present regime it is not possible to realize this fine idea. Nevertheless I shall do all possible to bring the project to realization."

The Serbian politicians making Dr. Matchek this proposition have so far represented but a small part of the Serbian nation. It is significant that all leaders of these tentative quadruple alliances were uncompromising antagonists of King Alexander and his regimé. The coming action, therefore, is expected to be directed uncompromisingly against a continuation of the dictatorial regimé initiated by King Alexander, and has as its aim the reconstruction of the Yugoslav state on a federative basis with wide concessions to the Croatians.

So far the Yeftitch Government has allowed no freedom to the Opposition for campaigning.

The most important fact in the present situation is that the grip of the dictatorship has been weakened and many powerful forces have been released that are working for reorganization of the state.

Croat Leader



© Keystone

Dr. Vlatko Matchek
Invited by Serbs to Lead Coalition in Coming Elections

Polish President Gets New Powers To Issue Decrees

Senate Adopts Changes in Constitution After Long Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Another milestone on the leisurely road leading to a new constitution for Poland was reached recently when the Senate adopted with certain modifications the draft passed by the Sejm just a year ago.

The changes introduced by the Senate mostly tend to enhance the powers of the President of the Republic. In addition to the right to convene and dissolve Parliament, to appoint the President of the Supreme Court and the Commander-in-Chief he will now be entitled on his own initiative to issue decrees having the force of law. According to the text passed by the Sejm, presidential decrees had to be countersigned by the Premier and the Minister of the Department concerned.

The Senate's amendment must be approved by the Sejm before becoming effective, but no difficulties are expected in this connection.

An important question still left unsettled, however, is the numbers and method of election of the Senate. According to the law as originally passed by the Sejm, two-thirds of the Senators were to be nominated by the President and the remaining one-third by an electoral college consisting exclusively of individuals (mostly soldiers) who—like the old Romans—have "deserved well of their country."

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski strongly criticized this method of election as impracticable. In deference to his wishes, the Senate has now put through an amendment to the effect that the numbers and method of election of the Senators shall be fixed by a separate law which shall also indicate what categories of citizens have the right to vote and to be elected.

This proviso leaves room for considerable further discussion and meanwhile the new constitution is, of course, in abeyance.

While reform of the existing constitution adopted in March, 1921, is generally regarded as desirable, there is no widespread public interest in the matter. Meanwhile, the 1921 Constitution is for all practical purposes abrogated. In particular, the preponderance it gives to the Legislature as compared with the Executive has been completely reversed. The length of the Diet's sessions have been drastically curtailed and not only has the Government a large majority in that body but it has been granted power to govern by decree when the Diet is not in session.

British Television Ready to Start

Upper: © B. B. C. Lower: Wide World

Receiving Apparatus Simple

Upper—The Baird Television Receiving Apparatus as It Is Set Up in the Press Listening Hall of the B. B. C. Lower—J. C. Baird Operating His Set During a Recent Test Program That Was Transmitted From the Crystal Palace in London to the Baird Offices.

Britain Plans Television To Begin on Limited Scale

Postmaster General Has Promised Production During 1935 but It Won't Be Cheap at First and Programs Will Be Only Brief Entertainments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sitting in a room in London's West End, a Monitor representative saw some of the latest developments of television.

This might be best described as a miniature "movie." The screen was a ground glass 8 x 6 inches. The definition was excellent. Parts of films and a "studio boxing match" were transmitted from the Baird studios at the Crystal Palace some seven miles distant.

The demonstration took place on the day following the announcement by the Postmaster General, Sir Kingsley Wood, that London would have television by the end of 1935. It will not be cheap to start with as the receiver will cost from £50 to £80.

Short Programs

When transmissions start the programs will be of short duration—probably an hour in the morning to give facilities for trade demonstrations, and two hours in the evening for entertainment.

The picture which "televisionists" will see will be about 8 x 6 inches and may be of a speaker, singer, actor, artist, studio scenes, or a scene which does not take up too much space, such as the finish of a race, or the passing of a procession.

It will be possible, too, to televise in the evening a film of an event which has taken place earlier in the day. Ordinary films also will be suitable for television, though special apparatus would be necessary for the accompanying sound.

The Postmaster General was careful to emphasize that although television has for long been referred to as "coming at once," it is still in its infancy, and that its development must be a gradual step-by-step matter. He quoted £180,000 as the cost of one station for London, and its range as a radius of about 25 miles. The mast carrying the aerial would have to be about 500 feet high, or possibly more. The vision service will be transmitted on the ultra-short waves on wavelengths of under 10 meters. The accompanying sound will also be on another short wavelength.

Two Systems

The systems to be tried out to start with will be those of Mr. John Baird, the pioneer of television in Great Britain, and of the Marconi-Electrical Musical Industries Company. Apparatus for both will be installed at the first station to be erected, and they will be used alternately.

Pictures of 240 lines to the inch, or even more, with a minimum frequency of 25 pictures a second will be aimed at.

From the experience so gained it is expected that a network of stations will be built up. But owing to the limitations of the short waves to practical visual distance, there will be many districts, such as mountainous country, or those too distant from a transmitting station, where reception will be impossible at first.

President Lauds Boy Scouts As Basis of Good Citizenship

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — With commendations from President Roosevelt and members of both houses of Congress, the Boy Scouts of America yesterday inaugurated their "Silver Jubilee" year.

President Roosevelt, for many years president of the Boy Scout Foundation of New York City, last night addressed thousands of Scout troops gathered at their usual Friday night meeting places all over the country.

The President took the opportunity to extend an invitatiion to Scouts all over the world to come to America's first national Scout jamboree, to be held in Washington next summer from Aug. 21 to Aug. 30. Tents for 30,000 Scouts will be set up in the shadow of the Washington Monument and along the boulevard leading to Mount Vernon.

"Because Scouting is now in active operation in almost every civilized nation of the world, this will give us a splendid opportunity to enlarge our basis of mutual respect, of understanding and of friendship among the people of the world regardless of race or creed," the President told his listeners.

"In a moment Dr. West is going to lead the Scouts in thousands of halls and other meeting places in every state in the Union in repeating the Scout oath and law. I hope that the people who are listening to my voice will give careful heed to this Scout oath. It is the basis of good citizenship; it is the basis of orderly progress for our country in the years to come."

In the afternoon Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey and Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina called the attention of Congress to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization.

"Anyone who has had chance to make a study of Scouts as they carry on their activities in troops and patrols can see that every single activity has been developed with the express purpose of giving boys a chance to make themselves healthy, resourceful, brave and to stiffen their moral fiber, to teach them initiative and self-reliance, qualities which our steam-heated, over-soft, modern civilization does not engender in our young people," Mr. Barbour told the Senate.

At the conclusion of the President's address, James E. West, chief Scout executive, led his nation-wide Scout audience in repeating the Scout oath and law.

Army Demands Huge Fund for Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

budget which, with public works naval building added, goes well over the billion-dollar figure.

If any portion of CCC money is added, and doubtless some foreign military observers include this as similar to compulsory or premilitary training in their own countries, then a fraction of next year's $600,000,000 for this purpose must be added.

The grand national defense total that a realistic military attache in a Washington embassy would send back to his country as a report of American spending would therefore probably exceed $1,500,000,000.

The army drive is only just beginning, but it seems to be making rapid headway in the House Military Affairs Committee, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, and his assistants have been sympathetically received and their recommendations sponsored in part at least by commitee members.

The proposal for an $11,000,000 base in Hawaii is only one detail of the aviation program, and not so striking as the mass increase in aircraft. Nor does it rank in importance with the new naval building. All told, the United States is far ahead of any other nation in the world in military spending, and is increasing its lead at an ever quickening pace.

If the expenditure for past wars, in the regular veterans' payments each year, $740,000,000 in 1936, and prospective bonus payment of over $2,300,000,000—be added, the picture of military spending is staggering.

Limits on Pulp Tracts Considered by Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Complete redistribution of pulpwood tracts in Ontario is under consideration by the Government, in an effort to halt waste of Ontario timber. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, reports. Some limits held by paper companies will be reduced, and cancellation of some licenses is thought to be inevitable.

Paper companies have large areas in which they have had both pulpwood rights and authority to harvest timber, explained Mr. Heenan. Lumbering operations have been neglected at times, with the result that mature timber has been allowed to rot. He intimated that the paper companies will either have to harvest timber or forfeit their concession.

Bid to Long Loses In Arkansas House

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9 (AP)—The Arkansas House of Representatives by a thundering shout of "nays" today declined to adopt a resolution proposing to invite Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana to address the House on his economic views.

The resolution was introduced by Representative O. E. Gates of Cleveland who described the Louisiana dictator as "that indomitable, fearless and indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of the poor."

Mr. Gates, taking the floor in behalf of his resolution, proposed that Senator Long set his own date for addressing this State's legislators.

Kansas Politics Stirred By Invitation to Long

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9 (AP)—Two Republican members of the Kansas House of Representatives, aroused by the action of the Senate in inviting Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana to address the Senate Feb. 22, telephoned "apologies" to the White House last night.

The representatives, George K. Melvin and Charles Hall, also said they would introduce a resolution in the House Monday directing the clerk to forward an apology on behalf of that body to the President.

Jobs for Toronto Workers Assured by Ford's Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Several thousand workmen in Toronto and some 30 Toronto industries will benefit to the extent of $3,500,000 from the $26,000,000 program of expenditures for 1935 planned by the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, it was recently announced by Wallace R. Campbell, president.

Other cities to benefit from this program included Hamilton, Brantford and Chatham. Mr. Campbell was in Toronto for the National Motor Show. He forecast the biggest year in the history of the company.

Lord Lytton Asks U. S. to Help Solve World's Problems

Appeals for Harmony of Thought in First of American Lectures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—An appeal for Anglo-American harmony of thought on world problems featured an address by the Earl of Lytton, one-time Viceroy of India and chairman of the League of Nations Commission which investigated the Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria, here last night.

It was the first of a series of lectures on international affairs which Lord Lytton has come to the United States to make.

With a view to clearing them up, Lord Lytton reviewed briefly some of the misunderstandings which exist between the Americans and British. He saw American opinion mistrustful of British intentions and actions in connection with Japan because it did not understand that there existed an old friendship between Great Britain and Japan which has predisposed the British people to a greater extent perhaps than the Americans "to be sympathetic with the difficulties of Japan's economic situation."

"On the other hand," he continued, "the fact that Great Britain is a member of the League of Nations, and the United States is not, causes opinion in my country, in its turn, to be mistrustful of American intentions and doubtful of the extent to which your country is prepared to share the responsibility of solving this difficult problem."

Lord Lytton held that American membership in the League of Nations was essential if the League was to operate most effectively. At the same time he was against anything resembling an alliance between the United States and England.

Such an alliance would only arouse the suspicion and animosity of other peoples and create more difficulty than it would solve," he declared. "What I desire is rather a determination to study in close co-operation how the international problems of this post-war world may best be handled for the welfare of mankind."

The needs of the situation could be met by close co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, he held.

"In the interest of the peace of the world and the welfare of all nations, there is no object more necessary than a close co-operation between the governments of your country and mine," he said. "I have purposely made this proposition embrace the welfare of other nations besides our own because there would be little value in a co-operation which was merely an alliance between our two countries to promote our common interests at the expense of other nations."

Lord Lytton saw the Far Eastern situation as a "political problem of the first magnitude." He held that it gravely concerned other countries than Japan and China, since the whole Far Eastern status quo had been "disturbed by the action of Japan, first in justifying the violent measures taken by her nationals in Manchuria and more recently by her denunciation of the Washington naval treaty."

It was, however, of particular concern to the United States and Great Britain, since the status quo rested on a definite international agreement in which both countries were "partners."

"This disturbance has created a situation endangering the peace of the world, in dealing with which the co-operation of the United States and Great Britain is absolutely indispensable," he declared.

Lord Lytton was introduced by John W. Davis, internationally known lawyer.

Steps to Placate Left Wing Taken By New Dealers

'Purge' of AAA Softened to Keep Liberals in Friendly Camp

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—To avoid an open breach with senatorial and other progressives, every effort is being made to gloss over the "purge" in the AAA which placed Jerome N. Frank and other liberal officials on the wrong side of the door.

Rumors of another job for Mr. Frank, who was counsel to the AAA, are assiduously circulating. Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel, is not to be discharged, but simply demoted, and in his place is to be put the liberal Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, North Carolina economist and writer on the Russian and German situations.

But these efforts are regarded primarily as face-saving. They are partly to placate Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, who returned by plane from Florida, anxious to find out what earthquake was loose in his department. He discovered President Roosevelt standing behind Secretary Henry A. Wallace and AAA Administrator Chester C. Davis in their determination to oust Mr. Frank and his close legal subordinates.

Entree to White House

Dr. Tugwell, however, still has a friendly entree to the White House, where his influence is greater than at the Department of Agriculture. He is valued by the President as an analyist. Here his capabilities are safer and more productive than as an administrator, in close contact with the public and out on the firing line.

Mr. Roosevelt is discovering that his Left Wing advisers are extremely useful for discussion purposes in his study, threshing out policy, but distinctly handicapped in relations with politicians, dirt farmers, or the less horny-handed lobby representatives of the dirt farmers.

And if an "inside job" could be found for Mr. Frank, he would be offered it instanter. The trouble is that all the nice legal jobs have been filled long since. Counsel to the NIRB is an important and strategic post, already filled and perhaps a little too provocative for Mr. Frank's talents. He might push the extreme liberal case in the labor crisis more strongly than the Administration wishes.

The Department of Justice—which always needs good lawyers—is in a state of dismay for fear Mr. Frank may be billeted there. Their apprehensions are considered unfounded, however, because it is unlikely that the brilliant and bold Chicago attorney would serve under Solicitor General J. Crawford Biggs and his assistant, Angus McLean, both products of North Carolina jurisprudence.

But unless the Administration soon displays its fervor once more for things progressive, it is considered that some of the insurgents in the Senate will be going off the reservation again. They liked the slashing policies of Mr. Frank in the AAA, they apprehend the current talk of the Administration's swing to the Right, and they are prepared to make trouble on the Senate floor commensurate with their parliamentary talents.

Attractive Concessions

Thus President Roosevelt is anxious to keep Mr. Tugwell at his side, would like to find a useful berth for Mr. Frank—who undoubtedly would fill almost any legal job capably—and seeks to promote Dr. Hoover to the Consumers' Council post, all intended to be attractive concessions to the Left.

Moreover, Victor Rotnem, one of the Frank assistants who was tentatively dismissed, has strong support among the Wisconsin and Minnesota congressional delegations, and Alger Hiss, another Frank lawyer, who had been loaned to the Nye munitions committee, has the support of some of the Senators on that committee.

Politically, therefore, the need is pressing to minimize the AAA "purge," localize it, and insist that the New Deal is still in the middle of the road.

Michigan Acts to Rid State of Slot Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald has launched a drive to rid Michigan of slot machines which he characterized as a "sure swindle."

In an order to Oscar G. Olander, head of the state police, Governor Fitzgerald flatly decreed such devices must be wiped out. They have been operated in many communities in open violation of the state law prohibiting them, he said.

The Governor also explained an object of the drive was to put an end to rumors that control of the machines rested in the hands of those claiming to have political influence. If local officials do not properly enforce the law, state police will supersede them in this duty, it was indicated.

Sportsmen Plan Exhibit In Nova Scotia Aug. 7-13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8—Invitation to sportsmen and professional guides throughout the United States and Canada to take part in the international exhibit and competition held by the Nova Scotia Guides Association Aug. 7-13 at Lake William was issued today by Premier Angus L. MacDonald of Nova Scotia.

This year's meet is the sixth annual event to be held in Nova Scotia and has become known as a World series for woodsmen. Log-rolling, wood-chopping, rifle-shooting, fly-casting, canoe races and other sports of field and stream are scheduled each year, last year's program including a rolling-pin throwing contest for women.

General Jury Service Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9—The abolition of jury service exemptions as recommended by Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals, and head of the Judicial Council, was seconded yesterday by Senator John L. Buckley (D) of New York, who announced that he intended to introduce a bill in the Senate to stop all exemptions and compel good citizens to serve as jurors.

Serbian Leaders Offer Coalition With Croat Party

Matchek Asked to Lead but Has Indicated He May Not Accept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 8—A further step in the direction of re-establishing a really representative government in Yugoslavia is the description one hears here of the news that the Serbian political leaders, Leuba Davidovitch and Dr. Jovan Jovanovitch, have proposed common election action with Dr. Vlatko Matchek, under the latter's leadership.

This offer of alliance to Croat leaders is considered one of the most important political developments, which friends of a united Yugoslavia hope will lead to a return to the political activity of Croat and other Opposition parties, in preparation for the coming elections.

In view of the present election law which prevents real expression of the will of the people, Dr. Matchek's acceptance of the alliance is not certain, however. Two weeks ago Dr. Matchek told the Monitor he would absolutely refuse to participate in elections with the present law. Today Dr. Matchek's chief lieutenant and vice-president of the Matchek Party stated categorically that the Croats would not participate in the elections.

Co-operative Marketing Council Formed in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—A county co-operative marketing council to promote co-operative marketing and work out problems of mutual concern, was formed by officials of 10 co-operative marketing associations here.

Trade Unions Reach Accords in Britain On 404,000 Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two sets of agreements for industrial peace have just been reached here. Both have been negotiated between trade unions and employers. One concerns 400,000 railwaymen, the other some 4000 government employees.

The railway agreement sets up new negotiating machinery for wages disputes in the traffic, locomotive and clerical grades of railway workers.

It provides that such disputes shall be dealt with in future on a national basis by a railway staff council representing the trade unions on one side and the four British railway companies on the other. In cases where settlement cannot be thus reached, reference by agreement is provided to a national tribunal. This tribunal is to have an agreed neutral chairman appointed by the government, besides one member nominated by either side.

In the case of government workers, the settlement concerns messengers, paper keepers and cleaners. In each of these groups a small increase in salary has been arranged to take effect retrospectively from Jan. 1 of this year.

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10x18	Chinese	$575	$347
10x24	Mahal	$850	$475
11-10x28-6	Sparta	$850	$475
13x30-4	Karaman	$1000	$495
15x31	Karaman	$1100	$595
9x15	Chinese	$325	$175
11-7x23-8	Sultanabad	$695	$389
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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

American Colleges Viewed by a European

Praises Liberal Outlook—Cites Drawbacks—Suggests More Survey Courses

A friendly, impersonal analysis of an institution characteristic of one nation, when made by an intelligent observer of another nation, is likely to have special appeal to citizens of both. The article which follows has just appeared in the current News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education. The editor of this page, thinking the article may be of wide interest, has secured from Dr. Stephen Duggan, director, permission to reprint it. The New York address of the Institute is 2 West 45th Street. Subscription price of the Bulletin is 25 cents a year.

LIFE in an American college, in one of those many American colleges which remains true to its tradition and form, on the border of a small town, a "pedagogical province" of its own, has an infinitely greater charm than any of the Continental universities of Europe can offer. The American college is a real alma mater, on the bosom of which her children live and feed during four years and to which they remain bound by ties of loyalty and love for their whole lives, revisiting her from time to time and inquiring regularly about her well-being. A loyalty of that kind, a life-long connection between college and student is unknown in continental Europe. There the university prepares for a professional career; it sets as its aim to train the student in a distinct field of specialized knowledge, to make him a lawyer, physician, minister or teacher. Here the college prepares for an intelligent participation in and enjoyment of life, a life made richer and fuller through a deeper understanding and appreciation of the cultural inheritance and the scientific achievements of mankind.

The European university imparts knowledge, the college tries to educate. Therefore the activities of the college are so manifold that they embrace most sides of life, cultural, social and physical. The college is a world in itself, not a closed world, but one open on all sides and in contact with the great currents of present-day life. In a college an intimate exchange of ideas and experiences exists between teacher and student and between the students themselves such as is unknown in European universities. The campus unknown on the continent of Europe, is in itself an educating force of great importance, weaving scholarship and research most intimately into the rich texture of the varied activities of everyday life.

* * *

There is to be found in Europe sometimes a prejudice toward the standard of scholarship in American colleges. I am convinced that the superiority complex of many Europeans is unjustified. The continental universities prepare the student for a definite and practical professional career and professional scholarship They are much more restricted in their aims and in the human material they attract than the American colleges, many of whose students do not go into professions but are to be found later in every walk of life, as salesmen, as farmers, as housewives and as business executives. The university aims at the creation of a professional clan, the college at the general mental training of an educated democracy where professional and non-professional men and women (in no country in Europe is higher education for women so highly developed as in the United States) will share in common intellectual experiences and in a broadening and deepening of interests and understanding.

I find that students in American colleges work on the average harder and more conscientiously than their European colleagues. This I find especially true about American women's colleges where the average student is more mature than a boy of the same age and where exaggerated sports do not work so much havoc to the central position of serious study as they sometimes do in the larger men's colleges. American students are well trained in the use of libraries (American libraries are generally much superior to European ones, not so much in their stock of books as in their organization and friendly service) and in the methods of research. The great variety of colleges, their freedom from controlling regulations, the spirit of competition among them offer a wider choice to the discriminating student and train him in a more liberal way than the much more uniform and state-controlled European universities.

The better colleges in America, drawing their students from all the different parts of the Union, give their students very often a broader and more world-wide outlook than European universities do. Many instructors have, thanks to the help of fellowships, traveled far more extensively than European professors, many of them have spent years in Europe or the Orient; very often Europeans are members of the faculty, not only in the language but in other departments as well; foreign students participate in the life and activities of the campus; European scholars visit American colleges frequently and their lectures help to familiarize the student with European points of view, whereas the European student generally is much more confined within national frontiers and totally ignorant of conditions in America. On the whole, the good American college seems to me more liberal (in every sense of the word —liberal in outlook, liberally endowed and free in looking forward and trying out new ways), more universal and human (in the sense of universitas and humanitas) more friendly and humane than the European university.

* * *

Among the drawbacks in American colleges, as far as I have observed any, I would mention: the lack of intellectual curiosity of many students who are not accustomed to spend, outside the class requirements, hours in reading and in the joy of exploring new paths of wisdom or unknown aspects of inner life; the insufficiency of their preparation in the high schools which are often inferior to French lycées or central European gymnasien and where the teachers often are women with a B. A. degree considering teaching in the high schools as filling a gap before marriage, whereas teachers in European secondary schools are mostly men with a Ph. D. degree or its equivalent, who frequently carry on independent research work and contribute to scholarship; the lack of philosophical training of the teachers and students of the arts, the humanities and the social sciences, which leads them to overestimate mechanical fact finding. It is true that as the American business man is only a thorough-going and extreme example of a type common to Western industrial civilization, so the "laboratory" and "archive" methods of American social science are but a very extreme example of a method dominating, until very recently at least, the universities of Europe.

But most of these shortcomings, or what appear to me as shortcomings, are remediable, perhaps partly by required survey courses in the first two years of college life, e. g., for students of arts, languages and social sciences, survey courses of ancient and of European history, of the history of philosophy and of an introduction into systematic philosophy, of comparative literature and in the history of religions. These courses, conducted by the best teachers available, could inspire their students to realize the unique nobility and greatness of the achievements of the human mind and the riches of reward for anyone who in hard and honest work approaches the treasure houses of human learning and arts. By their rich endowments, their freedom to look out for new ways and methods and their close contact with the countries outside the United States, the good American colleges seem to me more promising for the future of free and universal scholarship and for the training of an educated and appreciative public opinion than is generally realized in Europe.

© Fox Photos, London

Young Agriculturists

Boys of the Picardy Central School, Belvedere, Kent, Eng., grow their own vegetables, which are sold to the boys at cheap prices. The profits help to pay for their new cricket pitch. Here they are buying their products.

Each Child Likes a 'Whole Mother'

In This Large Family They Take Turns Having Her

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mother of four lively children often wondered if her offspring realized how fortunate they were in having both brothers and sisters to make a happy home companionship. She had always felt especially sorry for the only child in any family. But a new angle of the affair was brought home to her most keenly when, one day, she heard a conversation between a neighborhood only child and her own 10-year-old son.

"You don't know how happy you ought to be on a rainy day like this because you have brothers and sisters right in your own house to always play with," commented this child who had teased his mother to slip over and join the children's fun.

"But," countered this mother's child at once, "just think, you always have a whole mother all to yourself and we have always had to divide up our mother into bits."

This speech brought about a new era in that home. The child was right. Her children did have a very much divided mother. Just now Eleanor, who was 16, was taking much of her attention with the social and boy-friend problems this age usually presents. Then there was 14-year-old Bob with his set ways that had to be met with great kindness and clever intelligence, and there was Baby Betty, who, although 5, still seemed the baby of the family. Surely, thinking over the matter in the quiet of her own room, Dwight, who had voiced his opinion of his share of a mother to the only child neighbor, was right. He had only a part of a mother.

"From now on I will change things and for a short time each month each individual child will have a whole mother," decided this woman seriously.

At dinner that night she announced her new plan. Friday of each week was thereafter to be set aside for one child member of the family. She would devote that entire day to the child whose turn it was. He or she could decide the menus preferred for meals, have guests in to dinner of his own choosing, plan an outing after his own heart in which his mother could join him, and the whole day would be his to spend with his mother. The other children could take care of themselves that day with the help of each other.

What planning began at once! Eleanor would love a whole day with her mother to visit the art gallery, to take her to a matinee, to sometimes have lunch with another girl friend and her mother. Bob wanted to show his mother the docks where his father had once taken him and he wanted her to go to the ball park and see his favorite athletic star in real play and he wanted Bob and Tom and Chet in for a plain dinner of boiled potatoes and codfish, the dinner he liked best. Dwight wanted his mother to go with him to the big city library and help him plan some reading along a line he was interested in, and he wanted her to show him how to start a bank account of his own, and how to do business at the bank, and what a good time they would have alone at the planetarium. The child straightened his shoulders with pride as he felt the joy of being his mother's escort to these places. Baby Betty, hardly knowing what it was all about, asked if she could have a dolls' tea party every day she had a mother all to herself.

And so in this family the children learned to know their mother as an individual mother. They gave her rare confidences when out on a walk or sitting over a table in a downtown tearoom—such confidences and glimpses into their inner thoughts as she had never had before. By this method of individual attention the whole tenor of the home was changed. Eleanor found that her mother had had the same perplexing problems in her young womanhood and during these days alone with her mother she found many a happy solution, not by the parent advice method but by the happy companionship method of one interested woman telling a young woman what she had learned as the years passed by. The boys found their mother a real pal when it came to rooting at ball games and meeting one's boy chums.

Not a time did the children feel out of it when it was another's turn to have an undivided mother because their pleasure was so great in planning ahead for their own day. Today this family of children feel they each know their mother in a special way that appeals most to them, and the mother realizes that she has come to be in on many of the secrets of her children's lives that she might easily have missed had not she heeded the conversation of her 10-year-old with his only-child neighbor that rainy day.

The Parent

Encouraging the Child to Express Gratitude

Oregon

Dear Editor:

I wish, again, to express my appreciation of this column where so many helpful suggestions are given. Not only have I received inspiration and help in handling problems concerning the home, but through this column I have made beautiful friendships in different parts of the world which have brought me great joy. For six years, I have corresponded regularly with friends in Australia, Scotland, Ireland and England, besides some in our own country.

I want to thank those who are of parents for their letters. I have found those from teachers particularly helpful. I am always grateful for experiences about obedience, for I feel as others have expressed it that making every request so sugar-coated and pleasant that the child thinks it a game especially designed for him, is not the right way to train a child. As we go through life there are always certain duties which have to be done and there will not always be some to make the task easy. The satisfaction which obedience brings must be taught and realized at an early age.

I have found that teaching children in early childhood to be grateful and to see to it that they take time to express that gratitude in some way for favors received has reaped a bountiful harvest. Children having this thought impressed in youth will see to it in their teens and later years that they express their gratitude naturally and won't need reminders. Gratitude for small things makes the grateful one conscious of wanting to give, and a giving nature brings happiness to himself as well as to others.

Without this training, children are very apt to take and take from others, never aware that they have anything to give. They are thus deprived of the great benefit of expressing thanks. It takes patience to sit by a small child and guide him in the making of a small gift for one who has been good to him, but the reward for that patience is great in the joy of that child whose thought is filled with what he has given instead of what he thinks he will get.

Particularly is this noticeable at Christmas time. Many tell their children everything is from Santa Claus and they never know who gives them their gifts. I have watched this for many years and feel it is a mistake. The time taken to dictate or write a little letter of thanks may cause impatience but it can be done and the lesson of gratitude established. Seeing a lad of fifteen sit down the other day and write three letters of thanks, one after the other, with no one even suggesting he should do it, made me feel that the moments spent in helping him, when a very small child, to write gratitude letters had established a right habit.

Devotion, unselfishness and courtesy in the home are in themselves the necessary qualities which must be manifested by us if we wish them reflected by our children.

I am grateful for all the articles stressing responsibility of parents and showing us we should take much thought to make home the loveliest spot on earth. (Mrs.) H. M. C.

* * *

Building Foundations

California

Dear Parent Friends:

This letter is from one who is more than a parent. As my dear venerable father used to put it, "I'm two grandfathers and one grandmother!"

To the mothers and fathers of America of today there rests a great responsibility, that of making our young children aware of the evils and sorrows resulting from the drink habit.

I taught my two sons a great deal by discussing before them, preferably at the family meals, certain subjects I wished them to get a correct view of. For the most part they did not know it was all planned for their benefit. For instance, when we were driving one day we saw a big boy in front of a country post office pulling a girl about. I was shocked and said what a pity the boy did not know that no gentleman lays hands on a girl.

Once many years ago when my sons were young we changed our home and on the first floor there was a pleasant extra room which would make a very comfortable bedroom for one.

The older boy at that time was 15 and I had a big battle with myself, but the victory was on the side of right. The room had an outside door opening to a side porch and the thought would come that he might go out and I not know it. I trusted him and left him with God and I have always been grateful I did so.

It is important that as parents we loose our children and let them go more. We need to be sure that we are not holding our children with a tight, smother love.

(Mrs.) H. C. S.

Declaratory Judgments

You and the Law Series—50

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS IT possible in the United States to submit a legal question to a court of law for determination without becoming involved in the ordinary law suit, whose object is to hold someone liable for damages? If it is just a theoretical or moot question of law, no. It is not the function of the courts to settle such questions. The usual function of the courts has been to settle actual controversies, and in so doing it finds the facts and passes upon or defines the law involved.

In the ordinary suit of law there are facts in doubt. Something has happened, and there are conflicting views as to what has taken place. Each side presents its testimony, and the judge or jury, as the case may be, decides from that what actually took place, and the law is applied to those facts.

Occasionally there is no conflict as to the facts. Both sides may agree as to what has actually occurred, but they may be in doubt as to the legal consequences of those facts. After the suit is brought in the usual way, the case is sometimes presented to the court on an agreed statement of fact, and the court gives the facts their legal interpretation. Would it not be of decided advantage to allow either side to present such a matter to the court in such a situation, in order to clear up any uncertainties?

There are certain situations, moreover, where much loss could be prevented if the court's interpretation of certain facts could be obtained before any action is taken which might submit someone to legal liability. In these situations, if the persons having adverse interests could determine just what their rights were, they would conduct themselves accordingly and avoid incurring legal liability.

These situations are best illustrated, perhaps, where contracts or other written instruments are involved; for where the meaning of a written instrument is in doubt, one proceeding under its terms acts at his peril until the court has passed upon its meaning.

To illustrate, a property owner wishes to erect a factory on his premises. There are restrictions in his deed limiting the use of the property to residential purposes. The character of that part of the city has changed, however, and it is doubtful whether the restrictions are longer enforceable. Must the property owner build his factory and be sued before the court will pass upon the validity of the restrictions, or can he submit the question to the court before he takes any action?

Or, two businessmen enter into a long-term contract. After a few years some new legislation is passed which may alter the meaning of the contract. Must they act at their peril, and not have the benefit of the court's decision upon the matter until after a possible breach of the contract?

Such questions may be passed upon by the court in an action for a declaratory judgment by any person having an interest at stake, provided all the other interested persons are made parties to the suit. Such a suit can be brought only in those courts which have been given the power by statute to render declaratory judgments. This power exists in a number of the states and in the federal courts.

The scope of declaratory judgments is extended to other types of questions, including the status of individuals, as marital status, legitimacy, etc. This method of legal procedure enables questions to be settled in an orderly manner with little opportunity for delay through technicalities, with the accompanying chance for miscarriage of justice and increased expenses. It prevents the humiliation which often accompanies defeat in a publicized law suit, and enmities which may be fostered by courtroom battles.

A more extensive use of this procedure would do much to render courts of justice of more benefit to society.

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Entering Into a Long-Term Contract.

To Be Held in Oxford

The 1935 meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations will be held in Oxford, Eng., from Aug. 10 to 17, in conjunction with two other very strong international organizations, the International Federation of Teachers' Associations and the Bureau International de l'Enseignement Secondaire. Teachers and others who contemplate attending the 1935 meeting in England should communicate with the headquarters office at the World Federation of Education Associations, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., at an early date.—News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Brightening Nature Notebooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorks.

IN MY early days of teaching I never sat down to the task of correcting a pile of nature notebooks without a tremor of pleasant anticipation, but after one or two terms the work began to pall. There was a sameness about the entries:

"Monday, May 15. Saw two Rooks on the telegraph pole. Tuesday, May 16. Saw a Slug. It was crossing the road. Saw a Rook. It had feathered legs and looked as if it were wearing plus-fours."

At the same time the baldness of style tended to become monotonous. I explained my trouble to the class and being a kindly and obliging set of girls they attempted to enliven my task by including reports of purple hyenas and green-spotted alligators. This, I explained, was not really what I wanted. I wished them to content themselves with looking carefully at what was beneath their eyes and then describe what they saw in the most suitable, simple and beautiful language they could devise.

Neither poet nor scientist has really done justice to nature. The poet describes what he sees in harmonious poetry, but then how little he ever does see! Of the three hundred and sixty British birds, for instance, how small a proportion are even mentioned by name, and with about six hundred wild flowers to choose from the poet's rhapsodies are usually confined to about a dozen species. The scientist, on the other hand, is a trained observer but his ponderous terminology and scientific nomenclature are a poor tribute to nature's airy and elusive charms.

My girls strove manfully to rise to the occasion and instead of the bald statement: "Saw a nest. It had five eggs in," this is what I read:

When walking in a field one day
Beside the hedge I chanced to stay,
And there I spied a speckled breast,
—It was a thrush upon her nest!

At sight of me away she flew
And there I saw five eggs of blue.
It was a very pretty sight,
The nest so round and eggs so bright.

When I today was passing by
Instead of eggs five heads I spy
With beaks wide open for the food
Their mother's gone to fetch her brood.

This, I felt, was worth encouraging: indeed, there was a slightly Wordsworthian touch about it.

My reference to neglected flowers had evidently touched one responsive chord, as the following contribution testified:

The Cornflower lifts its face of blue
And looks up smilingly at you,
As if when God gave this flower birth,
He dropped some sky down to the earth,
And there it nestles 'neath the gold—
Though of this flower poets scarce have told.

Even the humbler children of nature were not permitted to go unsung.

Oh happy Flea! Give me thy agile grace
To leap from place to place.
O'er trees and walls I'd spring and spurn the ground.
Had I thy power to bound!

A study of plant fertilization led us into a moralizing strain.

Winds of March are gayly blowing,
Through the veins the sap is flowing.
And the swaying catkin flower
Sheds abroad its golden dower
In a sudden dusty shower.

Magic gold, from Land of Faerie,
Flings the Hazel, nothing chary,
On the wind. Its golden hoard
In the long lithe catkins stored
Far and wide is freely poured.

Then this dust by breezes freed
Lights upon the waiting seed,
That in Autumn seeks the earth,
Dowered by dust with life and birth
—Dust indeed of wondrous worth!

Now the gold that bringeth pain,
That men sell their souls to gain,
Earth yields meanly, grain by grain.
But this gold of sun and tree,
Bringing life, is given free!

No: our nature notebooks, whatever else they may lack, can no longer be called "dull"!

A. D. HORSFIELD

John's Party Was Different

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

"HANDS OFF" proves at times a sage maxim in our relations with young people. Affectionate solicitude is apt to leave Johnny and Jane far too little to themselves. Even in play hours, the grown-up point of view and taste and preference are forced upon the child who is legitimately desirous of working out his tasks or his play projects in his own way.

The mother of one John recently received a salutary hint that the greatest kindness may lie at times in leaving young people to themselves.

John, aged 16, wanted to give a party to some boy friends, and, having obtained permission, inquired with extreme politeness which day his mother expected to be out, so that he might fix that day. This he did from no lack of affection but merely, as his mother had the wit to recognize, from a natural desire to formulate and carry out his own plans in his own way. A day was accordingly fixed when the boys could have the house to themselves. Then came the matter of supplies. John's mother, eager that his party should be a success, proposed providing cakes, fruit and so on; but again John had his own ideas. All he asked was permission to make some caramel custards, a new accomplishment learned from a recent visitor, which he took keen delight and pride in practicing.

The party proved the greatest success. The funny and ingenuous menu which John and his friends jubilantly prepared and joyously consumed consisted of large dishes of tomatoes gathered in the garden and sliced, with salt and pepper; bread, milk, and cup custards. After the banquet they mounted to the roof terrace to sing, in chorus, from the repertory of mountain and folk songs collected on skiing expeditions, or among fishermen, boatmen, and about the hills and the countryside.

Now perhaps few mothers would have dreamed of entertaining their boy's friends with bread and milk, tomatoes and cup custards, and doubtless the cakes and preserves they generally provide on such occasions are fully appreciated. But it happened on this occasion that John wanted to offer entertainment in his own way, and, his mother having the sense to leave him to it, this was the form it took, to the full satisfaction of the guests.

Jane, also, however daintily or lavishly her mother may plan a party for her, may sometimes sigh for just the one thing denied—the freedom to do things in her own way. And both Jane and John will be secretly grateful to the elders who, ready to respond to any appeal for help or advice, will yet leave them free to arrange their rooms and their possessions in their own way, to express their own individuality. What we elders complacently designate as solicitude or guidance is not infrequently, if honestly faced, rather a desire to dominate or interfere in the innocent preferences and predilections of another merely because that other is young and under our control. And so, with the best intentions, we may irritate and fret the children, alienate their confidence, merely because we will not discipline ourselves to leave them sufficiently alone.

A famous Scandinavian educator, referring to the capricious domination exercised in many cases over the young by even affectionate parents, has declared that the "alpha and omega in the art of education" is to "try to leave the child in peace; interfere directly as seldom as possible; keep away all crude and impure impressions." She further adds, "Just as children learn to practice good deeds when they see good deeds practiced about them, and learn to enjoy the beauties of nature and art when they see that adults enjoy them; so by living more beautifully, more nobly, more moderately, we speak best to children."

D. N. L.

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

More Pleasure From Pictures

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THERE are several ways of enjoying pictures in the home, this meaning pictures in the broad sense of including, not paintings only, but drawings, etchings, engravings, prints and photographs. Some of us treat our pictures as permanent furnishings, keeping the same things in the same places year after year, as we do chairs and tables. After this fashion, present ones may be the same that were assembled—or that assembled themselves—10, or 20, or 30 years ago, when the home was first set up. If that is so, they may be mostly gifts, or else inherited, in either case carrying certain associations, personal ties with the past. This is one form of enjoyment, but it seems to me it misses a great deal by failing to weigh artistic values.

Should our attention be faced with the question, we may be surprised to discover that very few, if any of them, give us real pleasure as pictures. We find that we like them just as they are because they remind us of some person, or because they were in a childhood home, or because we don't like to change things about any time. Enjoyment that is not positive or profitable is likely to be the kind that comes from this attitude.

Discovering Our Own Desires

If we care at all for others than those on our walls, we might try amusing ourselves sometime by seeing how much of real interest, aside from associations, we can find in the pictures that are about us, which we have had for so long. It may turn out that we do not get pleasure from them except as familiar companions. Then we have learned something about ourselves, whether we do anything about it or not.

After such a test of our taste, we may decide that a few of these old companions on the walls could be spared for a while, if not for good. The added space may so improve the setting of those left that we are content to leave things that way, for it is a common error to have too many pictures about. Our awakening through cooly and critically viewing that established order may have been so complete that a good many of its framed and glassed scenes and figures seem flat and meaningless. If so, those that give no noticeable pleasure would better be set aside to give place to others that stir us finely and strongly.

Finding a Place for New Things

Those removals may have left room for one or more engravings or color prints, modern or classic, American or European, that we have admired elsewhere. If more funds are available, many painters in oils and water colors sell desirable sketches at low prices in these days, which makes an opportunity for the discerning buyer. But this writing has to do particularly with prints, and with the lively use that may be made of walls by having a goodly number, changing them occasionally as fancy directs or leads.

We may even be ready to try a rather sweeping change in one less important room. This is more likely to be our inclination if we are somewhat interested in the work of certain painters and sculptors, or engravers and others working through the arts of printing. In that case there are sure to be some copies or photographs that we would like to have hung where we might get better acquainted with them.

Whether inclined to one artist or several, what is desired is likely to be found among the thousands of low-priced reproductions of paintings, which are amazingly authentic in their colors. These come in several sizes and, of course, there are different grades, especially in the larger sizes. Very good ones, about 7x9 inches, sell for around 50 cents. At the other end of the scale are the color prints of the Medici Society, selling between $2 and $18. All these are larger, from about 9x12 inches to nearly three feet square, as indicated by a catalogue now at hand. German and Austrian publishers seem to be leaders in this activity, Hanfstaengl in Munich and Piper Druck in Berlin being among the best known.

Color prints are available for almost any well-known painting that one may wish, whether by an old master or by a modern one, the list of the Seemann house including about four thousand in the small size as well as fewer thousands in larger. Other firms put out only larger ones. Taste and purse will decide which group promises to serve the best. If only a single print, or two or three, are wanted, then the larger may be chosen, to be framed simply in the usual manner. Some people who know more or less about many artists of the past as well as the present, find it stimulating to change their pictures frequently. By doing so they gain a more intimate acquaintance with different ones than is possible otherwise, by living with them, so to speak, for months at a time.

Local framers tell me that 14x18-inch unfinished beech frames cost about $2.50 each, larger sizes slightly more. A frame may be used for several prints in succession, by getting extra sheets of mat board to fit the frame, cutting the openings to suit each print as it is inserted. This costs much less than a frame for each, and permits keeping them compactly in a folio when not hung.

A still simpler method is to use the adjustable pressed steel device called Braquette, which is shown supporting two prints at the extreme right-hand lower corner in the group above. This cost $1.76, the 14x18-inch plate glass with polished edges, fifty cents; pulpwood backboard, ten cents; mats, five cents each, to be cut to suit each print. The supporting bar of this gadget is flat and telescopes, with a range from 14 to nearly 24 inches. I saw them in use at the Museum of Modern Art and at the recent Metropolitan Museum exhibition of modern home furnishings. In the latter place they held mirrors as well as paintings and prints, and with an utter simplicity that was a delight in its freshness and sufficiency.

Easy Variety With Wall Board

The group above illustrates still further the varied possibilities of placing pictures on walls. Three of these arrangements are in a home and one, that at the left top corner, is in a small office. In all four, wall board has been nailed to the partitions to furnish a yielding material for holding thumb tacks or hangers. At the right below, beaver board is the background; in others celotex.

The value of this method is obvious, for an office in which many topics related to the arts are considered, and where only temporary hanging is desired. Photographs or sketches pertaining to a subject being considered are by these means easily and quickly brought together and placed conveniently for a few days or weeks without thought of wall injury. In this way all the pictorial material for an article or a series may be kept in sight of a writer or editor or student. Should it happen that prolonged or permanent hanging is wanted, either the Braquette or a cheap frame takes the place of thumb tacks.

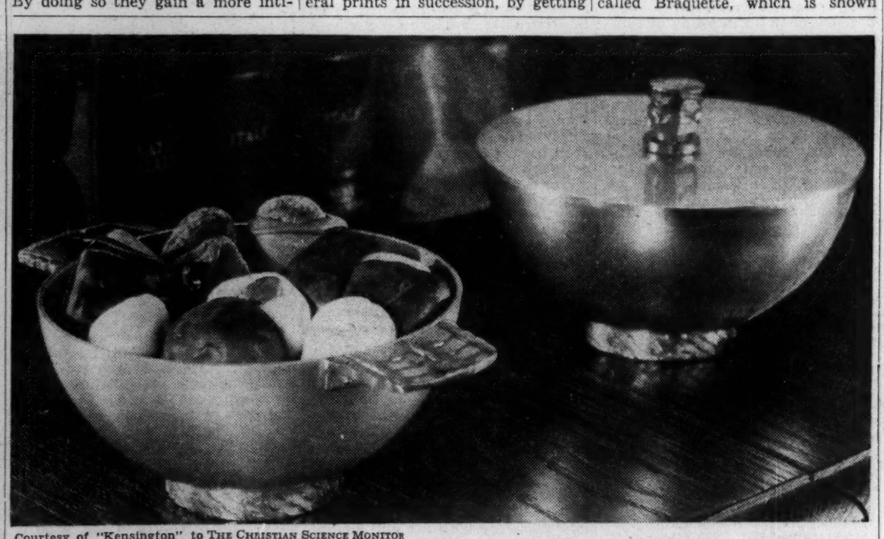
Pictures in the home may give fresh and stimulating pleasures by adopting new ways of placing them, adapting the method to the purposes desired. Whether temporary or semipermanent hanging is the aim, there are several ways from which to choose.

At the left, above, is a view of a corner of a small office, with panels of wall board on two sides. On these photographs and prints are attached, some by thumb tacks and some by picture hangers. Below this is a panel of the same material set on the wall of a home and arranged with a group of postcards of an Italian city.

Above, at the right, also in a home, color prints of paintings by old masters have been fastened by special rubber cement, allowing them to be removed without injury when desired. These were assembled in connection with the reading of the fascinating book, "Men of Art," by Frank Craven.

Below, right, a miscellaneous group filling part of the wall of a room. French caricatures of around 1850 and color prints of paintings by Renoir, Gauguin and Van Gogh are brought together here.

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor



Courtesy of "Kensington" to The Christian Science Monitor

Nontarnishing, with a luster that differs from that of pure aluminum or of chromium, are qualities claimed for a new tableware that has been given the trade name of "Kensington." Here are seen two bowls for candy or other food, designed by Lurelle Guild. Bases, side handles and finial are of molded brass, an unusual and attractive use of the two metals

Another Tableware Alloy

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

EXPERIMENTATION with aluminum has brought forth a new kind of metal, to be known to home makers as "Kensington." With its service plates, salad bowls, vases, tea service and other decorative articles, it brings one more type of metal from which home folks may choose. Sheffield, silver plate, pewter, chromium hand-wrought aluminum—and now this.

Newest variation of aluminum, it was discovered some four years ago, and was known in the metallurgical laboratory as simply XA57S. When it made its commercial debut last summer, all designed and produced in decorative pieces for the table, it marked another step in the recent progress which aluminum has made from the shiny pots and pans in the kitchen to the more somber and dignified things of beauty in living room and library.

The new metal has aluminum for its base, which gives lightness. With this is alloyed magnesium and other elements, producing a non-tarnishable metal which has quite a different luster from that of chromium or spun aluminum. It has been tested with such kinds of food as mustard, vinegar and lemon juice, and the manufacturers claim that it is not subject to stains from these. The metal is kept clean with soap and water, and an occasional rubbing with silver polish.

Lurelle Guild, the designer of the first Kensington pieces, has chosen old brass for decoration on some and crystal for others. Thus the old alloy, dating from prehistoric times, is combined with the newest of the twentieth century, aluminum. For the service plates a little patch of rough brass like a monogram is riveted to the edge. In the little bonbon dish a strip of old brass encircles the base from which the aluminum bulges into the bowl, topped with a circular cover having a brass knob for the handle.

The large salad bowl has a little dainty design of brass on its side like a crest. The bowl sets on a large plain plate which again has a band of brass circling its center. A flower vase about 15 inches high has a band of brass for its base, from which the aluminum rises to a flared top. We were told, by the way, that garden clubs were consulted to find out just what were the requirements of a good vase. When they advised the open top, the substantial base to prevent tipping and other requirements, the designers proceeded to embody these ideas, thus working very closely with the demands of consumers.

Crystal is also combined with aluminum in some of the articles. A large bowl, for instance, is placed on three crystal balls with more aluminum for the base. Some of the ware is entirely of aluminum with no trimming of other metal.

The British Museum authorities are said to be considering the establishment of a museum of forgeries. If the idea matures it is to be hoped that originals and copies will be placed side by side for comparison and that students and collectors will be able not only to see but to handle the exhibits.

* * *

A silver £1 piece minted at Oxford to help the Royalist cause during the Great Rebellion, was sold in London the other afternoon for £22. It weighs nearly 4 ounces and is one of the largest coins ever made in England.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

The Terry Clock

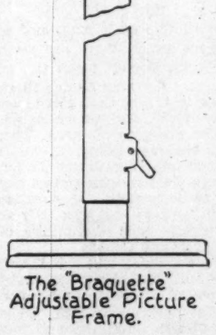
WHEN Massachusetts and Virginia were being settled in 1625, not even all the English nobility had clocks in their homes. They are so common now, and have been ever since any of us can remember, it is hard to realize that 100 years ago a great many American families did not possess one of any sort.

A lady told me a few years ago the story of her grandmother's first clock, as it had been told to her when a girl. If the grandfather was away from home, carrying his watch, the wife had to rely on the noon-mark that was cut on the window sill and indicated dinnertime — when the days were sunny. One day in 1823 a pedler called and swapped one of his clocks for a cow and a calf from the farm. That clock, which is sketched here, became the lasting pride of the home.

This is the most artistic and attractive cheap clock of early American manufacture. It was invented by Eli Terry and patented by him in 1816, to supply the need for a style that cost much less than the tall-case type, and was small enough to stand on a mantel or other shelf. Before then, most persons in America had to choose between a clumsy watch and a clock 7 to 8 feet high. There were a few "baby grandfather" size made, but not enough to rate them as an accepted class. Willard's "banjo" clocks were too costly to be popular.

Eli Terry spoke of his clock case as "pillar scroll-top." It is of excellent proportions in its simple principal lines and the details are delicate and graceful. The scroll top with three brass urns (to be precise, the pediment) follows mirror lines of 1725-1750, while the base is adapted from Heppelwhite's designs for chests of drawers. Thus, uncommon taste and skill drew from two periods in producing this design, and with very happy results. A picture painted on the glass lower part of the door helped make a thing of beauty, as well as of use, that would be welcome in any home. So in this type of clock we have the proof that Eli Terry was not only an ingenious and sound designer and builder of clock works, but a man of exceptional artistic ability, originating a form of case which has not since been equaled in attractiveness.

Many others copied the Terry design, with or without licenses, as their labels pasted inside the cases show, "Made by Eli Terry," or a similar imprint, always commands a higher price, although some other make might look as well and be as fine. The works are of wood, so well made that of the thousands manufactured, hundreds of them are keeping good time today. Some that are found in antique shops appear rather shabby, but almost any of them can be repaired and refinished to look like new—and at not too much cost. Rather than try to repair old wood works, some people replace them with brass. This ruins the value, to a collector. C. G. B.



The "Braquette" Adjustable Picture Frame.

Prints That Help Our Reading

Another home use goes along with the reading of books on art, in which are mentioned a great many paintings not shown in the volume itself. Frank Craven's "Men of Art," for example, is a series of strong and animated chapters of appreciation that range from Giotto to Gauguin. The thirty-odd illustrations are all in black and white, while a single chapter may mention or describe a score. It is an exciting book to read without added pictures, but it becomes actually thrilling when one has at hand, in fairly accurate colors, small copies of most of the works he names. In fact, some of his choicest and most extended comments fall flat if the reader has neither prints of the originals in sight, nor clear memory of them from seeing them elsewhere.

Those selected for this group are a few that Craven mentions in the first chapters, and are by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, van Eyck and Rubens. It is easy to imagine the satisfaction of reading those chapters while these prints and many others are on the wall beside you. Without them you cannot miss his brilliant vigor and enthusiasms, but you are likely to wish you really knew better what it was all about. With such prints to enlighten, you are richly content. All these are the 50-cent size from Raymond and Raymond, 40 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City.

A Random Assembling, With Some Reason

Below, at the right, another direction of interest has been followed. Rather, two are suggested. Five French caricatures by Daumier and his contemporaries fill the middle portion of the long panel, the end sections being taken by color prints of modern French paintings, from the Art News of New York. There is no particular point to this grouping—merely suiting the passing notion. The "Laughing Child" by Hals beside the "Tete de Garcon" by Van Gogh makes rather startling contrast in techniques and in fundamentals. Daumier's satires are shown to be equally keen and vigorous whether of politicians or lawyers. In "La Maison Haute," Van Gogh proves he can paint mellow and realistic landscapes that call for no effort to respond to their appeal. All Frenchmen these, save Frans Hals.

There are available so many kinds of pictures and at prices to suit all buying abilities, that possibilities of pleasure abound which did not exist even at the beginning of this century. Whatever our tastes may be, whether for wood cuts, etchings, lithographs or paintings of the past, or for similar works of the present, satisfactory copies extend immeasurably the possible scope of our attentions. Really using pictures, as aids to reading as well as for sources of conscious, planned and lively enjoyment, may be to think of them as our ancestors did not; but were those men and women dwelling in this present, they might be alert in accepting all just such innovations as have been mentioned here.

Terry Library, Part III, Final Sale

New York

THE sale of the third part of the famous library of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, R. I., announced by the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries (New York City) for the evening of Feb. 14 and the afternoon and evening of Feb. 15, brings to a conclusion the dispersal of one of the most remarkable collections of books, manuscripts and autographs ever assembled in America.

Many outstanding items appear in the catalogue, which may be roughly divided under the same headings as were Parts I and II—incunabula, early printing and manuscripts; English literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; literary manuscripts and autograph letters, and historical Americana both printed and autograph.

The first part of this notable library was sold in these galleries on May 2 and 3 of last year, bringing a total of $167,876. The second portion came up for sale on Nov. 7 and 8, with total receipts of $57,225. Exhibition of the third part extends from Feb. 9 to day of sale.

For Archaeology A New Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Penna.

RENEWED activity in the preservation of American antiquities and stimulation of research into New World archaeology mark the inception of a new society founded at the close of the annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Chartered already as the Society for American Archaeology, Dr. Arthur Parker of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and Dr. Carl E. Guthe, anthropologist at the University of Michigan, are the first president and secretary-treasurer respectively. Invitations to join the society are extended to all willing to co-operate in furthering the aims of the organization, as well as to qualified experts in American antiquities.

With activity running particularly high in New England, the 13 original states of the Union, and the southwest, individuals knowing of the existence of ancient ruins or remains hitherto unreported, are asked to send preliminary reports to the society. It is hoped to make the new organization a central clearing house for all information and research on New World antiquities.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Soviet Composer Looks Back

By L. A. Sloper

New York

IT'S an odd thing, but when a Soviet artist undertakes to translate Marxism in terms of art, he often speaks in the style of the Old Régime. Last year we saw a pair of dancers from Moscow. Their technique was founded on that of the Imperial Russian Ballet. The Soviet dramatists, teaching Communist doctrine from the Red stage, do not, report says, forget the lessons of the Kamerny theater. And Dmitri Shostakovich, depicting in tones the unfortunate lot of the Russian people under the tsars, bows variously to Glinka, Moussorgsky and Prokofiev.

For the plot of his opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," too, Shostakovich has gone to a nineteenth-century bourgeois writer, N. Leskov. But he interprets the incidents of Leskov's novel in the light of Communist ideology. What Leskov intended to be the tragedy of a middle-class woman, whose revolt against her environment was even more violent than that of Madame Bovary, becomes in Shostakovich's hands a derisive attack on the status of woman in a capitalist-imperialist society.

His heroine, Katerina Izmailova, wife of a rich merchant of the Mzensk district, poisons her father-in-law, assists her lover to strangle her husband and finally kills herself and her rival. Shostakovich undertakes to make this character sympathetic and to justify her actions, on the ground that her life, "set by fate in gloomy, miserable surroundings, belonging to a merchant class which is hard, greedy and 'small,' is sorrowful and pitiable." All the other members of the cast "are but expressions of the dismal and hopeless existence of the merchant class of that period (1840)." These statements of purpose are authoritative; they were written by the composer himself for the quarterly, Modern Music.

* * *

The consequence of the composer's attitude is that where you might have expected to find tragedy, you have comedy. The work becomes a comic opera, satirizing mercilessly the national character, institutions and religion under the old social system.

Except in the closing scene. There, in a setting and mood which recall the Kromy Forest episode in "Boris Godounov," the voice of the suffering Russian people is heard as a tragic army of prisoners turns its steps toward Siberia. The music at the last fades away with the lights to a pianissimo. It is the most effective moment of the opera.

The score as a whole is uneven and full of violent contrasts. Shostakovich has said that it is on a symphonic form, but this statement must not be taken too literally. He has also said that he has no sympathy for the modern notion that the vocal parts in music drama should be merely speech with accented intonations, but believes, on the contrary, in the lyric line. The singers, he maintains, should sing. But this again must not be taken as a promise of bel canto. While the music is not "modern" in its texture, neither is it, for the most part, lyrical in the old-fashioned sense. And where lyricism is attempted, the result is not particularly impressive.

The composer has made much and varied use of the orchestra. Sometimes it provides simple chords to accompany song or declamation. Sometimes it gives a good imitation of a modern Russian composer (of any régime) bursting the walls with augmented brass and percussion. Once, as a prelude to the third act, it plays a noisy and complex dance that stirred the Metropolitan Opera House audience to prolonged applause. It opens the eighth scene with a fugue which is continued into a chorus of wedding guests when the curtain rises. And most of the time it is engaged in mocking the doings on the stage with runs in the woodwind, brayings in the brass and saucy comments in the percussion.

* * *

The score contains some pages of admirable writing, some extremely amusing passages and some very obvious and banal effects. It often points the comedy, especially in such scenes as the wedding feast, which is reminiscent of the tavern scene in "Boris," the uproarious burlesque of the Tsarist police, and even the homicides. Shostakovich is unable to take seriously even the slaying of one of these petty bourgeois. Its one good piece of serious writing is in the final scene of the convicts. But it must be confessed that the score does not give the total effect which the composer presumably intended, that of a unified work of art.

The opera is said to be the first of a cycle of four projected by Shostakovich to depict the condition of women in Russia through the Tsarist period of 1860, the 1917 revolution and under the Soviets. Possibly in the latter two the composer, who is only 29, will be inspired by the more sympathetic milieu to write more consistent music.

This first New York performance (Feb. 5) was given by the Cleveland Orchestra with principals and chorus provided by the Art of Musical Russia, Inc. The same forces had given two performances in Cleveland the week before, the first in America. The New York performance was under the auspices of the League of Composers, for the benefit of the Composers Fund of America. Most of the distinguished musicians of New York were in the audience.

The performance was excellent. Credit for its success must go first of all to Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, who directed it. He showed authority, musicianship and a strong dramatic sense. Anna Leskaya, the Katerina, distinguished herself by her singing and her acting. Her voice has less edge than that of any other Russian soprano I remember to have heard. The other principals—especially Yasha Davidoff as the father-in-law, Ivan Ivantzoff as the lover and Ivan Velikanoff as the husband—were all commendable, and the chorus was admirable.

"Lady Macbeth of Mzensk": Act IV—The Highway to Siberia. Setting by Richard Rychtarik.

'Lorna Doone' Filmed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MISS VICTORIA HOPPER appears to be temporarily lost to the stage. It is now nearly a year since she last played in London. Since then she has made a couple of films, one of them a picturized version of "The Constant Nymph" and the other, just released, a screen translation of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone." Both have been directed by Mr. Basil Dean.

"Lorna Doone" is distinguished for its magnificent scenery. The river beds of Exmoor, the wild moorland, the snow, the crags and defiles, and winds and tempests, all the apparatus of earth and sea and sky—these things make the film well worth seeing. But the story itself seems to lack vitality, which is surely curious, seeing that it is compact of fights and treacheries and highwaymen and wrestling matches, in a seventeenth century area dominated by the notorious Jeffries.

Perhaps the film moves too slowly; perhaps the fault is that some of the scenes are confused—after the first attack of the Doones, for example, on Jan Ridd's farmstead we were surprised to learn that it was the Doones who had been worsted; perhaps Miss Hopper herself is too gentle and delicate to be an adequate center for a really convincing hurly-burly; perhaps at times there is a failure of imagination in the direction. When the snow lay thick on the ground, for example, it was hardly enough merely to inform us, through the mouth of Jan's mother, that there was no path available by which Jan could reach Lorna. There should have been a scene in which this fact was made visually apparent through Jan's setting out, and having to turn back.

Be all this as it may, and whatever the cause, there are moments in "Lorna Doone" when the action flags and boredom begins to set in. But it is a film that will appeal to many tastes, and to which all will ascribe a degree of merit. There is brief but fascinating, if flattering, portrait of King James II by Mr. George Curzon, which gives distinction to parts of the later sections of the picture, as well as a slyly amusing performance of a militia officer by Mr. Frank Cellier.

The simplicity which is the strong point of Miss Hopper's histrionic equipment is much in evidence in the Czechoslovakian film, "Reka." A note of lyric happiness and youth is sounded throughout this picture of how a young boy caught a great fish by the sale of which he bought a pair of shoes for a village maiden. That is all the story, and it is told with a delightful freshness and charm that most audiences will find irresistible.

A lively and vigorously amusing cartoon, entitled "Joie de Vivre," made by two Englishmen, Mr. Hector Hoppin and Mr. Anthony Gross, shows that Mr. Walt Disney has not a monopoly of the realm of the fantastic and pleasantly absurd. Its gaiety is enchanting.

Artistic London Wakes Up

By Frank Rutter

London

EXHIBITIONS with ideas have been a novel and welcome feature of the art happenings in London this year. The example was set by the Royal Academy which, in conjunction with the Royal Society of Arts, organized its exhibition of British Art in Industry, aimed to demonstrate to the public that there could be beauty in mass-produced factory goods, and making history by admitting machine-made articles for the first time to an exhibition at Burlington House. Primarily, however, this is an industrial exhibition, though artists have co-operated by their designs in all departments.

A considerable sensation has been caused in Bond Street by a policy inaugurated by one of the oldest and most respected firms there, Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons. All the works in its New Year Exhibition, which includes paintings, sculpture, water colors and drawings by many of our best-known contemporary artists, may be obtained on hire-purchase terms—a deposit of one-fifth of the price and payment of the remainder in 12 equal monthly installments. The cash price and the hire-purchase terms are clearly printed, in parallel columns, in the catalogue. For example, a small sketch in oils by Augustus John, R. A., "Provençal Landscape," may be purchased either for £100 cash, or by paying a deposit of £20 and 12 monthly installments of £7 2s. Epstein's head, "Olive," may be bought for £155 cash, or £31 down and £11 a month. Sir D. Y. Cameron's water color, "Loch Eil," cost £40 cash, or £8 down and £2 17s. a month.

* * *

Obviously, this method will permit many people to buy out of income works of art, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for them to buy outright, and it is expected that these terms will attract a new class of art buyers. It will be noted that the difference between the cash and hire-purchase price amounts to 5 per cent or less. The artist is to be paid in full as soon as the buyer has made his first deposit, Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons taking the risks of noncompletion of purchase.

Muirhead Bone, Sickert, Sir Charles Holmes, Duncan Grant, Paul Nash, Algernon Newton and many other famous contemporary artists are represented in this exhibition, which also includes many admirable works at lower prices by artists less well known. Among the bargains of the collection are two charming little landscapes in oils by Allan Gwynne Jones, which may be bought for a deposit of only £3 and 12 monthly installments of £1 1s 6d., and some very clever animal drawings by that rising sculptor, John Skeaping, which cost merely £2 down and 18s. a month.

Naturally, this exhibition and the publicity given to the opportunity now afforded of buying works of art on the easy payment system is being watched with keen interest by other galleries and art firms. Already in several quarters there is a tendency to follow the lead given, and it is significant that the catalogue of the exhibition of recent paintings by Ethel Walker at the Lefevre Galleries contains a printed notice to the effect that all the works exhibited may be paid for in installments.

Ethel Walker has for many years been esteemed one of the most important members of the New English Art Club, and her intensely alive three-quarter length, "The Spanish Gesture," was judged by many connoisseurs to be far and away the best figure painting in last year's academy. Ethel Walker excels equally in marines, portraits and decorative paintings, examples of all of which are included in her current exhibition, which fills two galleries, but her subjects and treatments are so varied that no wall ever appears "all over alike" and so monotonous. In her paintings of the sea Miss Walker reveals herself as a pure impressionist, notating the light on the water in exquisite color and suggesting the movement of the waves by her subtle modeling and three-dimensional design. In England, at least, she has no living rival as a sea painter. Her portraits, both of men and of women, are renowned for their exceptional decorative character, and the way in which she combines a mosaic of lovely color, put on broadly touch by touch, with an intensity of characterization and feeling for life. Some of her recent successes include portraits of Duncan Macdonald, Flora Robson and Elsa Lanchester. She also shows some very decorative flower pieces, gay and brilliant in color.

In her decorative panels Ethel Walker is, in a way, more post-impressionist than impressionist, for, essentially personal as are these compositions, she has learned from Puvis and Gauguin the value of line in decorative painting, and her recumbent figures, or groups recalling the Golden Age, enchant us not only by their exquisite color but by the rhythm and calligraphic quality of the line which flows through her design from end to end. Very few men indeed could hope to fill two large galleries with so much variety and high distinction as Ethel Walker does, and her work overflows into the entrance hall where a group of studies, supplementing the decorative paintings, reminds us that this great artist is as distinguished in her drawing as she is exquisite and unique in her delicate sense of color.

* * *

Madge Graham, who has been showing pen drawings at the Johnson Gallery in Kensington, has a keen sense of fun and her drawings delight people who do not take Art (with a capital A) too seriously. For Madge Graham is very modern and not at all an orthodox draftsman. Her pen-line is a scrawl, "wiggly" and wiry. Anatomically her details would distress most drawing masters—she will make a hand look like a jellyfish. But with all her waywardness and incorrectness of drawing she manages to be expressive, and though her beings are quite impossible they have a knack of being alive. Her outlook on "Us as I See Us" is distinctly mordant, slightly cynical, uncomplimentary if you like, but the note of wit is undeniable. One of the best of her squiggles presents, more or less, a young woman with a dog, incorporating the motto, "Plus je connais les femmes . . . ." Both figures are delineated with a minimum of means, but the dog is not only the better drawn—stupid as Madge Graham makes it, she leaves us in no doubt that it is the more intelligent of the two!

A New Film World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

ROBERT EDMOND JONES, pioneering real color film from a tiny portable office at Culver City, is even happier than in the exciting days of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." In that faraway period, Urban, Simonson, Jones and the other modern stage designers were carrying into the American theater an impulse which began in Europe with Appia and Craig. But in Culver City Mr. Jones is working out something America is preparing for the world.

The portable office is about the size of a railroad flagman's cabin, but it contains things new to film studios. For "Becky Sharp," the film Rouben Mamoulian is directing for Pioneer Pictures Inc., on the R. K. O.-Pathé lot, extraordinary preparations were made by the art director. Half a dozen huge scrapbooks are filled with pages of silk and cloth samples, some 20 to a page. Each page is a fine harmony of color, pattern and texture in a given color key, representing days of hunting by assistants. Each scene is carefully set and costumed in one key, but that key is often resolved, during the shooting, into another by means of colored lights.

* * *

"We live in a colored world, not a black-and-white one," said Mr. Jones. "Once the motion picture masters color the majority of pictures will be made that way. There is a larger public for paintings than for black-and-white prints." He believes color will be the rule within three years.

There is, he says, a mistaken idea that the Technicolor process (in which he has done much experimentation) is far more complicated technically than the black-and-white process, and hence more difficult to use. It is more difficult to use, but, in his view, the difficulties are artistic rather than technical.

"If," said Mr. Jones, "I place two figures in yellow against a sky and shoot them in black-and-white, the proportion of figures to the area of sky is scarcely material. The sky is practically a neutral area. But photograph that in color and the sky becomes immensely important. We are dealing now with the relative size and strength of two color areas. And every color area in a scene is positive."

One sees that the art director will have more to do in color film than just design sets and costumes. He will have to be the director's shadow.

The amazing expertness of the film technicians—grip men, carpenters, electricians, painters—astonishes him. But it was some time before he discovered that, once these men get on a set they are, to all intents and purposes, color blind! Not really, of course, but for so many years have they trained their eyes to recognize only the black-and-white camera value of objects, they scarcely know if such objects are pink, blue or brown. So, as they teach him their special knowledge, he, in turn, is reviving their atrophied color sense.

Pioneer Pictures did an unprecedented thing when they hired Mr. Jones to make a series of experiments with color film. Particularly interesting among these were parts in which foreground and actors were photographed in color against backgrounds developed in black-and-white. The black-and-white took on a sympathetic hue from the dominant colors, acting like a neutral gray in a painting, giving more life to the colored parts. Incidentally that film shows John Barrymore doing the ghost scene from "Hamlet," with sound, and demonstrates, on the neck and cheeks of Katharine Hepburn, the beautiful half-tones of color which become, in color film, as lusciously important as in good painting.

* * *

The first effort completed in color based on the experiments was "Cucaracha," a short which made a hit. Returning from Europe, Mr. Jones learned it was a hit when reporters and cameramen awoke him in Brooklyn. He was pleased at the news, but he was astonished when he discovered what interested the newsmen. They wanted to know by what magic he had succeeded in filming three-dimensional beads of perspiration supposedly caused by an overdose of tobasco sauce! The third dimension—not his color—was news!

Your correspondent was privileged to study sample of color film from "Becky Sharp." They confirm the idea that portrait painting such as Goya's and interiors with figures such as the exquisite Vermeer painted were part of that long development of realism which was feeling its way toward photography and color photography. There are portraits and interiors in this film as thrilling as any Vermeer or Goya. It sounds like sacrilege to museum-minded art lovers—but there is the film to prove it.

It is the scope of the cinema that prevents Mr. Jones from mourning his present divorcement from the theater. His friend, Miss Lillian Gish, told him, before he left New York, to spend day and night learning everything about motion picture technique. He is following her advice. But he lives in the thrilling expectancy of a new film world which is already being born: the art of motion picture color. And, thanks to the courage of Pioneer Pictures, Inc., which is to make eight pictures in color, Robert Edmond Jones is helping to shape that new world.

A. M.

New York Opera and Concerts

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

THERE has been no little excitement in this town over the American début of a new Norwegian soprano, Mme. Kirsten Flagstad. It took place at the matinée of Feb. 2, as Sieglinde in "Die Walküre." Although Madame Flagstad has come to New York with little preliminary heralding, it is worth remembering that at the Bayreuth Festival of 1933 she sang Ortlinde and the First Norn in the "Ring" and that last summer she was advanced to Sieglinde and Gutrune.

Ever since Jenny Lind flamed in the operatic heavens, Scandinavian singers have been in the ascendant. The Metropolitan Opera Association carries on its roster today, besides Madame Flagstad, such well known artists as Goeta Ljungberg and Karin Branzell (Swedes), Eide Norena (Norwegian), and Lauritz Melchior (Dane). Nor should we forget that a truly great Sieglinde of another time, Olive Fremstad, was of combined Swedish and Norwegian extraction. So Madame Flagstad has come to us in the course of a long established tradition.

The writer is not prepared to go into ecstasies over her achievement until she has appeared in more exacting rôles than Sieglinde. After all, how many of us have beheld a bad Sieglinde? The pathetic daughter of the Volsungs seems to be almost actor-and-singer-proof. A Sieglinde is either good or better, even though she may not attain the artistic stature of a Lilli Lehmann, a Ternina, an Emma Eames, or a Fremstad. This is not said to belittle Madame Flagstad, only by way of precaution. She is shortly to appear as Isolde and Brünnhilde. Then will come the crucial test.

As Sieglinde she at any rate revealed a young, fresh, brightly-colored voice, of ample volume and range, in the main well-used. To the eye she was a pleasing apparition, and her acting was intelligent and graceful. The audience may be said to have taken her to its heart.

* * *

Otherwise the performance had many merits. Mme. Kappel's Brünnhilde, after the initial cries were over, was a musicianly and appealing interpretation of Wotan's disobedient daughter. Mr. Schorr as Wotan and Madam Olszewska as Fricka would be hard to surpass today. Mr. Althouse made amends for his unfortunate make-up as Siegmund by his carefully considered and skillful singing. The Hunding of Mr. List was less wrathful and more menacing than before. Mr. Bodanzky at the conductor's desk was also in the vein.

The season's first "Meistersinger" (Feb. 4) fared less well. Although Mr. Althouse gave a good account of Walther's "Prize Song," his voice in the earlier scenes was pretty dry and there was little of the romantic young knight about his appearance. Mr. Hofmann as Pogner was in poor vocal condition, nor did Mr. Schorr, at his best an excellent Hans Sachs, rise to his customary level. Madam Mueller contributed a comely but vocally chilly Eva, and Mr. Schützendorf did not always avoid the shoals of exaggeration as Beckmesser. Miss Doe is to be praised for not turning Magdalene into an old woman, as so many singers do. The "Meistersinger" score always seems to awaken a responsive chord in Mr. Bodanzky.

* * *

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society, in Carnegie Hall, treated its audiences of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 to a program made up of Handel's concerto grosso in B minor for string orchestra, a new 'cello concerto by Mario Castlenuovo-Tedesco, and Schubert's great C major symphony. The concerto, finished last March, had never been played in public, but it will probably be played many times more before it is laid on the shelf. The literature of the 'cello is notoriously poor in concertos, and though this one is unimportant musically, it is grateful for the soloist and easy to listen to—unless one be exceedingly exacting. It might best be described as pretty music, adroitly fashioned. The performance accorded it by Gregor Piatigorsky and the orchestra directed by Mr. Toscanini was quite of the first order. Mr. Toscanini obtained admirable results in the Handel music, and his achievement with the finale of Schubert's symphony stirred the audience to cheers.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, on one of its periodic visits to Carnegie Hall, pleased its audience of Feb. 1 with Ernest Toch's "Big Ben" tribute to the Westminster chimes, Haydn's symphony in G major, No. 88, and the "Thus Spake Zarathustra" of Richard Strauss. The last would have gone better if the organ had not been so egregiously out of tune. On Feb. 2 a Russian program, comprising Miaskovsky's sinfonietta for strings, Op. 32, No. 2; Prokofieff's "Chout" suite, and Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony left the honors of the day with the last-named, strange as that may seem to some. In it Mr. Koussevitzky and his orchestra were superbly eloquent.

Kerr Eby's Etchings

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

BANALITY is the great enemy. If the ability to draw and paint were enough to make an artist, one would not need to be concerned about the flood of "pictures" offered for public inspection. For an enormous number of persons are technically accomplished. But skill is not enough. A picture to be worthy of the name must have within it some unique note. Because of this there is no artistic justification for showing synthetic paintings, sculpture and prints. If to paint in the style of Rivera, Cézanne or Matisse were sufficient, one would need merely to tabulate the successful assimilators of their work, and give out the list with attestations of accomplishment.

Happily, we need not go about the business of appreciating artists from any such viewpoint. The one thing to be required of painters, sculptors and printmakers is that they approach their subjects with such individuality of emotion that they are able to find forms of personal expression. This is not asking that a work of art bear no family resemblance to works by other artists, but simply that the maker of a picture or statue shall have made his subject and his means of expression so much a part of his experience that he is able to produce something that shall have the unmistakable quality of having been passed through his mentality.

* * *

Having isolated his problem, the artist may then proceed to lift the flavor that is all his own above the level of mediocrity. He must learn to be dissatisfied with the first scheme of treatment that occurs to him, and to make sure that he is not working on a trite or shallow phase of his idea. Otherwise he may find himself toiling upon a theme which, because it is hackneyed or empty, is destined to prove banal.

These thoughts were aroused by the exhibition of Kerr Eby's etchings, together with the drawings upon which they were based, on view through February at the Grand Central Art Galleries. This is the pick of Mr. Eby's work over a period of nearly 20 years, yet it is contained within one room. Nowhere will you see on the walls the experimental sketch and scrawl that too many artists are tempted to bring out of their studios. Some of the ideas did not draw on his powers as deeply as others, and so they naturally fall into a group of lesser importance. But it is significant that with experience his production rate has slowed, until now a very few plates suffice to engage him for a year.

The noteworthy thing about this change of pace is that there is no lessening of spontaneity. Doubtless this is because he works steadily on his subjects as wholes. This would indicate that an artist, who is on the right track, finds his grasp of unity intensifying through the years. He actually has more thoughts about the things he is doing than in early work that seems overwrought in complexity. What actually happens is that he has so gained in powers of organization that, while actually increasing the subtlety of his methods and multiplying the impulses that go into any single work of art, the final result takes on a growing effect of simplicity.

* * *

Take one of Mr. Eby's latest plates, "Connecticut Valley," a snow scene. Here we have the welter of unrelated detail that inheres in a scene from nature brought by his command of composition into a beautifully ordered picture, in which the shapes and sizes of the trees are given rhythmical and oppositional functions in his design. The inner harmonies of line, form and perspective are so convincingly right, in many relations that were probably not worked out consciously, that we have an exemplification of the fundamental intuitive impulse in expression that is ever to be found in the work of a disciplined artist. After many struggles to relate the parts of a picture to each other, and to bring them into service of the whole effect, he is able to work now in the terms of unity from the beginning.

Another recent plate, "Sept. 13, 1918—St. Mihiel Drive," is an avocation of one of his war experiences. Along the whole length of the road that crosses the bottom of the design a resistless column of infantry, cavalry and artillery presses forward. A heavy mist links this ribbon of light with a great cloud overhead, a cloud that takes on vaguely the shape of a tank of overwhelming proportions, a tank that is moving. Mr. Eby's achievement of a symbol of his ideas within the purely pictorial means of his medium constitutes a sheer stroke of intuition. It is this stroke that makes of this plate a unique thing that is bound to raise this artist still higher in the estimation of collectors and of other artists. Only fellow printmakers will fully appreciate the devoted application of feeling and knowledge that went into the realization of that great cloud by processes of pure etching.

'The Duchess of Malfi'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OF ALL the Jacobean dramas of revenge, inheriting directly from Elizabethan Shakespeare, John Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," for all its accumulation of grisly horrors, is perhaps best worth revival, by reason of its varied claims upon our interest. Webster could not—any more than could others of his age—even begin to compete with Shakespeare in presenting upon the stage real, living, lovable human beings; but he could build up terrific dramatic effects with fine concentration of power, and could blend with his exhibitions of acute moral anguish a compelling tenderness and pathos.

He is, however, a difficult dramatist to produce before modern audiences; and Mr. Fernald has, I think, been somewhat too timid and unimaginative in his handling of the mummies, daggers, assassins, masques and eerie nightmares among which Webster's people habitually move. Much of Mr. Fernald's work was good; but I should have preferred the "whole hog"—more speed and mystery in the sterner scenes; a less concerted and more individual unison in the masque of madmen; more hollowness in the "hollow and dismal echo," of which not nearly the most possible was made.

Much of the acting was efficient, although—as happens so often in modern revivals of Elizabethan work—it was not all in one key. Mr. Torin Thatcher, gracious and pleasing as Antonio, needed more dramatic strength and much more vivid coloring to get full value out of such a part; and the Bosola of Mr. Roy Graham, intellectually excellent, was vocally much too flat and insignificant. Webster demands, rather—and demands emphatically—the resonant voice and robust dynamic method provided by that clever Elizabethan interpreter, Mr. John Laurie, whose Duke Ferdinand was well within the tradition.

Highest praise, however, must go to Miss Joyce Bland, an actress who before now has successfully played classical parts, including Juliet, at this same theater. Her Duchess of Malfi—as praiseworthy as anything this lady has done—was most humanly conceived, with just those needfully harmonized qualities of tenderness, dignity, restraint and expressed emotion. Miss Bland is always interesting and audible. She can declaim blank verse beautifully, and is large enough in style to carry off this effective and appealing part. Webster's crudities—as we conceive them—set a portion of the audience, at first, into a giggling mood; but long before the end the drama had all spectators in its grip. This is an interesting and commendable if slightly squeamish revival.

P. A.

Three Actors

By Harold Hobson

London

IT IS a significant sign of gradually returning dominance of the actor in the theatrical partnership that, in the annual surveys which are made of the state of the stage, as much attention is given nowadays to players as to plays. For the last few years the list of first-class English actors, as chosen by the dramatic critics of London, has invariably been headed by Mr. Charles Laughton and Mr. John Gielgud. To these has now been added a third—Mr. Ralph Richardson.

The most striking characteristic of Mr. Laughton is his versatility. Before he went to Hollywood for the first time he had played about 20 parts in London, each sharply differentiated from the others. But he is versatile, as it were, within a narrow compass. He excels in portraying the sinister and grotesque. His portrait of the gangster, Tony Perelli, in Edgard Wallace's "On the Spot," was an unrivaled exercise in horror, and is probably the most noteworthy performance he has yet given.

About a year ago he came back to London from Hollywood in order to take up a series of Shakespearean roles at the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells. In the course of his season there he played Macbeth, Henry VIII, Prospero, and Angelo in "Measure for Measure." His Angelo, a tortured Puritan for whose feet the brink of the bottomless pit had a fearful and irresistible attraction, was easily his most successful presentation, because it fitted in better than did any of the others with the mordant and macabre twist of his genius. On the whole, this Shakespearean season, which was expected greatly to widen the scope of Mr. Laughton's performances, was something less than an unqualified triumph. His partial failure was due, not, as is generally supposed, to his lack of the Shakespearean voice, but to his lack of the Shakespearean temper. He has subtlety, humor, intellect and a power of arousing an emotion of tense alarm most unusual on the modern stage; but grandeur is missing from him.

Mr. Gielgud, on the other hand, has a great reputation as a Shakespearean actor. His Hamlet, his Prospero, his Richard II are amongst the brightest jewels of the contemporary theater. His hold over an audience is amazing, and he has probably a bigger personal following than any other English actor. At the moment he is crowding one of London's principal theaters with his production of "Hamlet," a feat that no other player has been able to accomplish since before the war. But he does not require masterpieces to show his mettle. One of his most successful performances was in the title role of a somewhat tedious historical melodrama called "Richard of Bordeaux," which he transformed into a play pulsating with life and energy, aspiration and endeavor. His young king, fired with ideals, beset by material difficulties and betrayed by the weakness of his own ardent and erratic temper, was a superb achievement of dramatic art.

The third of these leading English players, Mr. Richardson, has come to the fore more recently than the other two. Unlike either Mr. Gielgud or Mr. Laughton, he is possessed of a voice of noble and moving quality, a gift in an actor which is not so essential as is frequently supposed, since both Irving and Kean managed to get on well enough without it, but which is a very fine thing to have, all the same. It was this that made his performance of the Bunyan-reading sergeant in "Too True to be Good" redeem that production from dullness.

Some critics, recalling with perhaps undue vividness that Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Sheppey" and Mr. James Bridie's "Marriage Is No Joke," in both of which Mr. Richardson played the leading part, were failures, are inclined to doubt whether he is yet able to bear the whole weight of a play on his shoulders. But others consider him to be the richest in promise of all young English actors. And they may well be right. The qualities that Mr. Gielgud is eminent at expressing—the distress of a hard-driven man whose strength is not equal to his aspirations, his weakness and distraction, as well as his struggling after better things—are not the greatest nor the most lasting nor the most significant or moving in the catalogue of human feelings. Even more so is this true of the categories of terror which Mr. Laughton customarily exploits. Mr. Richardson, on the other hand, goes for the central virtues; he can stir the heart with the elemental qualities of simplicity, love and loyalty. He works, that is, in what may probably turn out to be a richer field than those of the other two. In another 10 years we shall know. And the process of finding out will doubtless be quite pleasant.

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Gems From the Carpathians

THE gems which I have gathered are treasured in memory. Before me now I see the vast Carpathians where I have wandered through the villages and climbed the heights, followed the winding streams, and rested in the valleys.

Sinaia

TODAY IS A FESTAL DAY in Sinaia, the summer capital of Roumania. Its villas stand in pine groves and beautiful gardens, or cling to the mountain-sides or majestically and triumphantly attain some summit where they proudly welcome friends to rest and view the panorama of mountains far and near. The castle, of German architecture, rests upon the mountain-side in the heart of pine forests. It is gay with flowers and flags on this festive day of its fiftieth anniversary.

Today as guests we stand upon the sloping lawns for the unveiling of the monuments to the first King and Queen of this country. It is a golden day of sunshine, its rays filter through the heavy branches of pine as the cars of the royal family and their guests wind their way up the steep mountain, where at its summit, the grass as a green carpet stretches over the plateau, called by their first King, "La Stâna Regala"—the royal sheepfold. As we are seated at the luncheon, the blue dome of the sky our ceiling, the glaciers and mountains a wall around us, we hear the plaintive notes of the flute and see a shepherd in the white peasant costume, with its embroidered tunic under the bolero of sheepskin and the pointed sheepskin cap. As he descends the slope, the birdlike notes recall the scene of fifty years ago: the scene, a flock of sheep grazing near their shepherd, while the music charms the white-haired Queen, Carmen Sylva, as she pours tea in the little Swiss châlet, with the King beside her, the weight of responsibility of his kingdom fallen for the afternoon.

Brazov

THE VILLAS AND TREES were faintly outlined in the mist which had dropped down upon Brazov as I took my walk along its streets. But as the fog closed in upon me, I retraced my steps, groping in the mystery of the enveloping obscurity. Feeling the security of the gate entrance to my villa, I stopped to glance upward, and caught in that brief moment the enchanted view of parting clouds revealing, as in a frame, a shepherd on the mountain-side in the midst of his flock of sheep, the sun shining upon them. Here was I in the dripping mistiness below, while far above me the sun in its golden splendor revealed this gem, like a painting of Grigorescu, briefly glimpsed as the rain-filled clouds drifted before it.

Grigorescu, Roumania's great painter, has left a rare heritage to his people, for who but he could so faithfully reproduce the ethereal atmosphere of cloud-dust, caught through the hours of the day and carried by gentle breezes into the very heavens—this the background of his rural and pastoral scenes where his peasants seem scarcely to touch the earth.

Here in Brazov we visit the great "Black Church." As I try the heavy latch I hear the music of the deep-toned organ, and once within we sit in the strange high-backed pews and listen to the inspiring anthems. In an interval the sexton proudly points to the fine old rugs draped over the balconies; their colors, mellowed through the passing years, now brighten as the shafts of sunlight stream through the stained-glass windows and rest upon them.

Bran

THIS AUSTRIAN VILLAGE, now a part of Roumania, stretches on either side of the road a few miles from Brazov. The Carpathians surround it like sentinels while the fortress on rocky heights broods over the inhabitants. Side by side, the drab houses stand along the narrow street, their windows heavily shuttered like great closed eyes. The women are dressed in black and white peasant costumes, full, finely pleated black skirts over many petticoats, white blouses and aprons, and black boleros. The men sit on the narrow benches beneath the shuttered windows.

Passing through Bran, we reach the foothills of the fortress, which is now called "Castle Bran"—Bran's gift to their Queen. Once filled with armored men and noise of clanking swords and spurs, the castle now bears witness to gentle voices and music, and to the beauty of flowers in every outside nook and cranny.

Outside of Bran we lunch at a restaurant in a rustic garden while a gypsy boldly sings to us the Roumanian folk songs, as he thrums his violin. But now a cart passes, with peasants playing dance music—the call for the "Hora" dance. We leave our lunch to follow; the way leads up the street, and over swaying logs placed over rushing brooks to the greensward.

Through great willow trees we see the group, in holiday attire, their peasant costumes in embroidered colors of red and blue and silver. The young men in tightly fitted, long, white, wool breeches, knee-length tunics with belts and sashes in embroidered red or black.

The dance music of Roumania, played on accordion and violin, is at once plaintive and gay. As it continues, two or three young men advance upon the green and clap their hands, stepping to the right and to the left in rhythm with the music. As others join in, the maidens enter, separating the young men, and with hands on their neighbors' shoulders the circle grows. As they circle in perfect step the rhythm grows faster and we are irresistibly drawn in.

Sibu

STILL ANOTHER MEMORY I have—autumn days of glory. Through the valleys and over mountains at the highest point of the pass we stop to view the panorama of autumnal loveliness. Leaves scattered over the earth as a golden carpet, yellow leaves drifting through the air, leaves still clinging to the branches, reluctant to surrender.

Down the mountain-side we go, on and on, passing quaint little villages among the willow trees, the tiny houses in coats of red, or green, or blue—blue as if a bit of sky had fallen to the ground.

We arrive at Sibu, or "Sieben Gebirge" (Seven Hills) as it is called—with its towers and fortress, churches and antique shops—Sibu, in legend the city built by children,—the children piped away from their parents by the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

There are other jewels of Carpathian beauty all of which I treasure. I gather my gems into this bit of memory as later our plane flies through white fleecy clouds three thousand meters high. The rays of rosy sunlight fall over pale blue drifting clouds, and again mountains of snowy billows pass. As we cross the mountains we see the snowy peaks, the glaciers, rocks and treacherous precipice, while far below, the Danube as a silver thread winds through the valley. We leave the Carpathians, the rain falling beneath while we sail on above, and the great arch of two rainbows spanning the heavens.

H. V. I.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAKING HANDMADE BRICKS: *A Water Color by Evelyn Harrison*

IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY corners of England there are still to be found small industries carried on without the aid of machinery, in rough workshops, or in the woods, or even in country homes. These humble activities are not revivals, but have their roots planted in the time when machinery and its use was still unknown; when the local craftsmen, according to their various trades, fashioned the material they found to hand into necessary implements, bricks, clothing, footwear, harness or crockery.

The making of handmade bricks in England can be traced back to about the fourteenth century. Before that time builders resorted to wood and plaster to supplement stone. Then it was found that, after a process of churning, the clay, which was dug from the fields, could be put into molds and baked in a brick kiln, and so be transformed into bricks. Thus the activity began.

It is possible that the small brick field, discovered by the artist during a country ramble in Kent, is one of the few survivals of the primitive industry; for there the simple method of harnessing a horse to the churn is still employed. And while the sun makes patterns on the rough floor of the shed, and the hens cackle at the open doorway, "Daisy" treads her patient course, round and round, as her forebears did before her.

The ancient method of brick-making, depicted in the water-color drawing, is carried on in the little village of Hollingbourne, on the Old Pilgrims' Road, the early home of Lord Culpepper, who became Governor of Virginia in 1680; and of his grandson, Lord Fairfax, who migrated to Virginia in 1746.

Presence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE true sense of presence of Mind is illustrated by the experience of a student of Christian Science who was motoring along a country road. He came up behind a large vehicle which was traveling fairly fast, and attempted to overtake it on a bend. As he drew abreast he saw another car coming towards him at a great speed. He applied his brakes, but these did not hold, and as the roadway was only wide enough for two vehicles a head-on collision seemed imminent. The first thought was one of self-condemnation; it seemed to say: "You, though an experienced driver, have made two mistakes—one in not making sure that your brakes were properly adjusted before starting out, and the other in trying to overtake another vehicle when you could not see what was coming. The inevitable result will be serious injury or worse for at least three people." This aggressive mental suggestion was accompanied by a more subtle attack, coming in the form of the recollection of Mary Baker Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 37), "They who sin must suffer," which, to the student's disturbed thought, seemed almost to justify an impending disaster.

But the corrective and protective power of God, Truth, was present and supplied an instantaneous alterative, in the shape of a phrase voiced long before by a Christian Science practitioner speaking from the basis of the one, unerring divine Mind: "Mistakes have never really happened." This truth was reinforced by another statement (*ibid.*, p. 497), "The belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." In a flash the student saw that the punishment would not last an instant after he had replaced the belief in a mistake by the heaven-sent understanding that man, as God's likeness, cannot make a mistake, since "man's spiritual individuality is never wrong" (*ibid.*, p. 491), and became obedient to God's law.

In far less time than it takes to read these lines the student had pulled his own car across and clear of the road on to a footpath, leaving a free passage on the correct side for the approaching driver, and all three vehicles passed abreast in safety.

Driving on in quiet thankfulness for what was, humanly speaking, a miraculous escape, the student pondered the law of God which had so governed and guided him, and the lessons to be drawn from its operation. He remembered that for a long time he had found that phrase about mistakes never having really happened puzzling, but through patient study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings he had gradually come to realize that since God, unfailing, unalterable Truth, is alone real and is All, no mistake or error actually has entity, place, or power in God's universe, which is omnipresent. Hence a mistake can never occur in reality. And since divine Mind is, in fact, the only cause, the so-called mistaken happenings of mortal existence are not causes and cannot produce real effects. Any effect which a mistake may seem to have is due not to anything real in the past, but to a present false belief. The instant we recognize a mistake as a mistake we can classify it correctly as error, as nothingness, and can destroy the false belief in it by a realization of man's spiritual and eternal perfection. "Beloved," we read in John's first epistle, "now are we the sons of God."

A little further research into this incident brought out the thought that, in ordinary parlance, the avoidance of accident was due to the "presence of mind" shown by the one concerned; and that phrase, regarded metaphysically, expresses accurately a scientific truth of great importance. It was the student's realization of the fact that divine Mind is omnipresent which governed the situation. So, whatever the circumstance to be dealt with, and whether it appears to have come on us suddenly or slowly, our immediate task, which is always within our power to accomplish, is to affirm and understand this omnipresence of divine Mind and reflect its intelligence. Thus shall we surely realize in our experience the consequences of this great verity, namely, harmony and the elimination of fear, self-will, impatience, and other forms of erroneous thinking.

If we were summoned into the presence of a ruler to receive some reward at his hands, we should not fear attack there. We should be confident that his bodyguard would protect both the sovereign and anyone "whom the king delighteth to honour." Are we not, therefore, infinitely safer, being continuously, eternally, in the presence of the King of kings? His power is limitless, and no claim of accident or sin, poverty or sickness, can stand in His presence. Even death itself, "the last enemy," is thwarted and "shall be destroyed" when we understand and demonstrate the nothingness of all antecedent or present error, supposed to be inimical to man's everlasting perfection.

This protecting power is not only ever present but ever available, for it proceeds from the tender loving-kindness which our Father-Mother continually manifests towards all His children. If we place ourselves unreservedly at the disposal of divine Love, we shall inevitably experience and express that "perfect love" which "casteth out fear." We shall take whatever steps are necessary in obedience to the behests of divine Mind, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Sindets Nærværelse

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN sande Erkendelse af Sindets Nærværelse blev klart belyst ved en Tildragelse, der hændte et Menneske, der studerer Kristen Videnskab, da han en Dag i sit Automobil kørte hen ad en Landevej. Han naaede tæt ind paa en stor Vogn, der kørte ret hurtigt, og i et Vejsving forsøgte han at køre uden om den. I det Øjeblik han var oppe paa Siden af den, saa han en anden Vogn komme imod sig med stor Fart. Han forsøgte at bremse op, men Bremserne virkede ikke, og da Vejen kun var bred nok til to Vogne, syntes et Sammenstød i næste Øjeblik uundgaaeligt. Det første, han følte, var Selvbebrejdelse; den syntes at sige til ham: "Trods din store Erfaring som Vognstyrer har du gjort dig skyldig i to Fejl—den første ved ikke at overbevise dig om, at Bremserne var i behørig Orden før Starten, og den anden ved at prøve paa at køre uden om en anden Vogn uden at kunne se, hvad der kom imod dig. Den uundgaaelige Følge vil blive, at mindst tre Personer vil komme alvorligt til Skade, eller noget endnu værre". Denne angribende mentale Suggestion blev fulgt af et endnu snedigere Angreb, der fremkom i Form af Erindringen om Mary Baker Eddys Ord i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 37): "De, der synder, maa lide"—og disse Ord syntes i hans forurolige Tanker næsten at forsvare den truende Ulykke.

Men Guds, Sandhedens, retledende og beskyttende Magt var til Stede og gav ham et øjeblikkeligt virkende Lægemiddel i Form af et Ord fra en Kristen Videnskabs Praktiserende, der talte ud fra Grundvolden i det ene usvigelige guddommelige Sind: "Fejltagelser er i Virkeligheden aldrig sket". Denne Sandhed fik yderligere Styrke ved et andet Ord (d. s., S. 497): "Troen paa Synd straffes, lige saa længe som Troen varer". I et Glimt saa den studerende, at Straffen vilde høre op i det Øjeblik, han havde erstattet Troen paa en Fejltagelse med den himmel-sendte Forstaaelse, at Mennesket som Guds Lignelse ikke kan begaa nogen Fejl, eftersom "Menneskets aandelige Individualitet aldrig tager fejl" (d. s., S. 491), og han var lydig mod Guds Lov.

Paa langt kortere Tid, end det tager at læse disse Linier, havde den studerende vendt sin egen Vogn paatværs og klar af Vejen ind paa en Gangsti, efterladende fri Passage paa den rigtige Side til den modgaaende Vogn, og alle tre Automobiler passerede hverandre i god Behold.

Den studerende fortsatte Kørselen i stille Taknemmelighed for, hvad der menneskelig talt maatte kaldes en mirakuløs Redning, og han grundede over Guds Lov, som saaledes havde styret og ledet ham, og over alt det, han kunde lære af dens Virken. Han erindrede, at gennem lange Tider havde det Udsagn om, at Fejltagelser i Virkeligheden aldrig var begaaet, staaet for ham som en Gaade, men ved taalmodigt at studere Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys Skrifter blev det ham lidt efter lidt klart, at, eftersom Gud, den usvigelige, uforanderlige Sandhed, alene er virkelig og er Alt, saa har faktisk hverken Fejltagelser eller Vildfarelser nogen Eksistens, Plads eller Magt i Guds Univers, som er allestedsnærværende. Følgelig kan en Fejltagelse i Virkeligheden aldrig forekomme. Og da det guddommelige Sind faktisk er den eneste Aarsag, saa er de saakaldte fejlagtige Tildragelser i den dødelige Tilværelse ikke Aarsager og kan ikke frembringe sande Virkninger. Enhver Virkning, som en Fejltagelse kan synes at frembringe, skyldes intet virkeligt i Fortiden, men derimod en nærværende falsk Forestilling. I det Øjeblik vi erkender en Fejltagelse som en Fejltagelse, kan vi med Rette klassificere den som Vildfarelse, som Intethed, og kan tilintetgøre den falske Tro paa den ved at klargøre os Menneskets aandelige og evige Fuldkommenhed. "I elskede", staar der i Johannes's første Brev, "nu ere vi Guds Børn".

Ved videre Overvejelse af denne Tildragelse kom den Tanke til ham, at, som man almindeligvis vilde sige, Undgaaelse af Ulykken skyldtes Aandsnærværelsen hos den, der styrede; og disse Ord, betragtet rent metafysisk, udtrykker nøjagtigt en videnskabelig Sandhed af stor Betydning. Det var hans levende Opfattelse af den Kendsgerning, at det guddommelige Sind er allestedsnærværende, der beherskede Situationen. Hvilke Forhold vi end stilles overfor, og om det tilsyneladende sker pludseligt eller langsomt, saa har vi kun eet at gøre—og det staar altid i vor Magt—i samme Øjeblik at bekræfte og klart forstaa denne det guddommelige Sinds Allestedsnærværelse og genspejle dets Intelligens. Saaledes vil vi visselig i vort Liv erfare Virkningerne af denne store Sandhed, nemlig Harmoni og Uddrivelsen af Frygt, Egenraadighed, Utaalmodighed og andre Former for fejlagtig Tænkning.

Hvis vi blev kaldt frem for en Magthaver for at modtage en Belønning af hans Haand, vilde vi ikke frygte et Angreb paa det Sted. Vi vilde føle os sikre paa, at hans Livvagt vilde beskytte baade Herskeren og enhver "Kongen ønsker at hædre". Er vi ikke derfor i uendelig større Sikkerhed, naar vi uafbrudt, i al Evighed lever i Nærværelsen af Kongernes Konge? Hans Magt er uden Grænser, og ingen Paastand om Ulykke eller Synd, Fattigdom eller Sygdom kan bestaa i Hans Nærværelse. Endog Døden selv, "den sidste Fjende", standses og "tilintetgøres", naar vi forstaar og demonstrerer Intetheden af al Fortidens og Nutidens Vildfarelse, som formodes at gøre Indgreb i Menneskets evige Fuldkommenhed.

Denne beskyttende Magt er ikke alene stedse nærværende, men stedse brugbar, thi den udgaar fra den milde Miskundhed, som vor Fader-Moder uophørligt aabenbarer mod alle Sine Børn. Dersom vi uforbeholdent giver os ind under den guddommelige Kærligheds Styrelse, vil vi uundgaaeligt erfare og give Udtryk for den "fuldkomne Kærlighed", som "driver Frygten ud". Vi vil tage alle de Skridt, som kræves af os for at vise Lydighed mod det guddommelige Sinds, Guds, Befalinger.

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Romance on Stilts

IN THE forgotten forties, flowers were "posies" and letters "missives." People wrote of "ringlets" and "tresses," never of "hair." No one *cried*, although enough "tears were shed" to drown the heroines of the day. It was the age of romance, but romance on stilts. The autograph album and the daguerreotype flourished. Gift books were weighted with such titles as "Gems of Thought," "Friendship's Garland," and the "Casket of Pearls." Repository was a popular word. There were the "Young Lady's Repository"; the "Housewife's Ready Repository," and "The Repository of Fancy Work and Fashion." What was home without a whatnot, or the parlor without a black walnut center table? . . .

From the same little shop where I found my first silhouette came the four Kershaws. One memorable day in early January, the window of this place of surprises fairly blossomed with valentines. Who can say that we are an unromantic nation? During five weeks of steady rain that window was surrounded with umbrellas. There seemed no end to the interest in those adorable old bits of paper which the proprietor had brought back the summer before from an English trip and cannily kept till the first of the year. I have no doubt that there are many left, tucked away on the shelves. If Captain Cuttle could come back from Dickens-land he might say, "Make note of."

A favorite in the box is a Scotch valentine, folded like a sheet of sermon paper measuring ten by eight inches. There is something a bit solemn about this old thing. Waller's "Go, Lovely Rose" printed in full in finest copperplate is true to the sentiment of the forties, but the motto in the border sounds like a sampler: "Beneath Religion's Cloudless Sky, the Virtues Bloom, the Vices Die." Possibly the publishers, B. F. Lloyd and Company of Edinburgh, sought to temper the poet's lines by the severity of the motto, or to soften the motto by the beauty of the verses. At any rate this valentine was very popular in the late forties, reaching the importance of a third printing. A charming feature is a wide border in colors, enclosing the verses as with a frame. There are bluebells and roses, lilies of the valley, cornflowers, wheat, and ferns. Fairies and gnomes are swinging in the roses and ringing the bluebells. The English flag and a Scottish banner connected by heraldic ribbons are upheld by two gnomes. Quite festive is this sheet of paper in spite of the motto. The name of the artist, Adolph Schroder, and that of the engraver, F. Schenk, are plainly written in the margin. If the American makers of valentines had been as considerate as the English and Scotch in this matter of signatures, much interesting information would be at hand. As with American silhouettes, the costumes are of timely aid. The character of the type, size of the paper, and the way the color is used are also helpful guideposts.—From "The Quest of the Quaint," by VIRGINIA H. ROBIE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Spring Days in Paris

CITIES like flowers have their seasons. New York has its golden moment in October, when the year declines in a long, gay poem of yellow light and sparkling air. Moscow in winter is even now the Moscow that the Tartar kings saw, a city of gold domes flashing on the background of snow. Rome and Florence I would see always in summer, drenched in sunlight, the streets barred with inky black shadows. In summer, too, the rare Avignon, the Pope's City slumbrous with the still heat under the blue sky of Petrarch with the Rhone mirroring in broken planes of watery light a broken bridge, that legendary bridge of Avignon, whose arch is arrested midway of the singing stream. In summer, too, the Flemish cities, full of cool shadows and hidden courtyards flowering in carved wood, in twisted iron, in lacy stone. But for Paris, the city among cities, there is no season like the spring.

The mystic hour when the earth moves visibly in germination, when the thin branches tremble in the light spring airs, when the unburst buds already fill the air with hidden perfume, works in Paris also its yearly miracle. For a while the reign of winter seems unbroken. The pale blue sky looks down upon a frozen land, in which the only thing of colour is the wide arch of the river, green like jade, breaking in white foam against the bows of a hurrying steamer and caressing the stone quays in a myriad little waves. But the hour passes and lo! the city is full of a sudden green. The great trees bending low over the river are sprayed in a verdant foam. The grassy spaces, the Champs Elysées, the Parc Monceau, the Tuileries, the Luxembourg gardens are luminous with a tender grass, the most touching sight in creation. . . .

For the Parisian idler there is no fairer sight, when his eyes rise from the contemplation of faded print and line, than that of the wide and noble river before him, the low grey mass of the Louvre fronting the domed Institute, the burdened stone bridges, and the immanent pearly light on stone and water, tree and bridge and stone.

On his right, as he faces the Louvre across the pale and green waters, the Island of the City looms through the opalescent light, its prow joined to the mainland on either side by the Pont Neuf, and upon it, riding proudly his great horse, the bronze figure of Henri Quatre. Upward and beyond, an arrow in the sky, darts the thin spire of the Sainte Chapelle.—GEORGE SLOCOMBE, in "The Heart of France." (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

New Vision

I SEE New England through your eyes,
You who have known only prairies
And the slow-waving corn,
Parched plains and distances unthinkable,
And burning heat of dusty summer days.
Each village green, each slim ascending spire,
Attains a new significance for me.
Sunlight spatters the elm-shaded street
With swift, innumerable shafts.
The gently rolling hills I see anew,
Familiar farms and stonewall patterned fields,
While clean pine forests, crisp and green,
Stretch beyond to seek the rugged shore.

Will you remember, in the desert winds,
Each proud white beach,
Held between rock-ribbed protecting arms,
And lapped by clean, blue water?

Does the softly undulating marsh grass
Remind you of prairies
And the slow-waving corn?

LUCILE JOYCE GILBERT

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Move Irregularly in Very Quiet Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Watchful Waiting Attitude Assumed By Many Traders

Stock Market Moves in Narrow Groove—Price Changes Small

By Forrest Price

Stocks did not get far from home today.

They just idled along without getting anywhere.

There were more gains than losses among the few issues traded.

Total sales were only 300,000 shares.

While some issues were soft there was nothing significant in the price movement.

And it was about the dullest session for a Saturday that has been witnessed in a long time.

One day this week the volume of trading was at the lowest ebb in a decade.

More traders are on the sidelines watchfully waiting then ever before.

The rails which were comparatively prominent in yesterday's market attracted little attention today. Jersey Central was up 2½ while Union Pacific lost more than a point. Atchison and Southern Pacific sagged moderately.

The sugars excited some buying interest. American Sugar gained more than 2 points while American Crystal Sugar preferred ascended 1½.

Gains of 2 points or so were recorded by Matheson preferred, Mullins preferred, and the preferred issues of American & Foreign Power.

Other stocks showing somewhat smaller advances included Celotex preferred, Seaboard Oil, Worthington Pump, National Department Stores preferred, North American preferred and American Power & Light 6 per cent.

The bond market gave a fairly good account of itself. There was nothing spectacular about it but gains were in order on most of the departments, these amounting to good fractions to 2 points.

Rubber and hides again were strong among the commodities. The grains just about held their own. Cotton was easy most of the day.

Official announcement at Washington that the Government is ready to meet any emergency when the gold clause decision is handed down by the Supreme Court has tended to allay fears to some extent. Of course should the Government be upheld no emergency would exist.

But just the same stock market prices and volume of trading would indicate that financial interests are not altogether sanguine regarding possible results of the decision.

There are various other big questions to be disposed of, but the most important one is the gold clause. Until this is out of the way and a monetary program adopted that will be satisfactory to business, it is not expected that the market will get out of its lethargic rut.

There is hope, although faint, that the gold clause ruling will come down on Monday. But this is only conjectural.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The stock market resumed its waiting attitude today and many of yesterday's mildly bullish traders were inclined to step out of the brief week-end session with small profits. There were a number of moderate gains recorded. The close was a trifle irregular.

Notwithstanding the fact that the equities division was unable to stir up any noticeable enthusiasm for the bull side of the market, recovery protagonists were encouraged by the lack of selling pressure generally.

Some Moderate Gainers

Shares of National Department Stores preferred got up a point or so, and American Can, General Electric, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, Public Service of California, American Telephone, General Motors, Sears Roebuck and U. S. Smelting were about unchanged to a bit improved.

Union Pacific was off a point at one time, but regained most of this decline. The other rails, including Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson and N. Y. Central were mostly easier. The metals and utilities did virtually nothing.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market displayed a steady to firm tone in an uneventful session today.

Secondary rails received enough support to maintain their gains of yesterday and the day before, and the more active utility and industrial issues in the lower-price brackets also tended to edge a little higher. U. S. Governments were about steady, although several of the Treasuries ruled a shade lower.

Improvement ranging from minor fractions to more than a point was reflected in American & Foreign Power 5s at 59½, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 53¾, Chesapeake & Ohio General 4½s at 117¼, St. Paul 5s at 23¾, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s at 102½, International Telephone 5s at 67 and Postal Telegraph 5s at 48½.

Colorado & Southern 4½s of 1980 pushed up 2 points to 64 and the 4½s of 1935 rose a major fraction. Utilities Power & Light 5½s of 1947 were around a point better at 30.

After their creeping advance during most of the week, U. S. Governments were a trifle easy, but there was no indication of pressure on any part of the list.

There were losses of 2-32ds to 5-32ds of a point in Treasury 3¼s at 104.12; in the 4s at 110.10; 3⅜s of 1940-43 at 106.7 and 3⅜s of 1943-47 at 105.25; Home Owners Corporation issues also sold a little lower, while Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of 1949 were 2-32ds higher at 100.29.

Business was light in the foreign department and steadiness marked the principal issues.

Federal Credit Bank Bonds

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—An offering of $12,500,000 federal intermediate credit banks 1½ per cent debentures has been heavily oversubscribed and the books closed, Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent, announces. The debentures mature in four and six months, and proceeds are to be applied for refunding.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.9	Last Feb. 8
7¼	6	..	Adams Express	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
89	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	30	87½	87½	87½	87½
33½	29⅝	3	Adams Millis	100	31	31	31	30⅝
9½	8	..	Addressograph	400	9	8¾	9	8¾
6¾	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
7¾	4¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20¼	16½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1700	17¼	17	17¼	16⅞
1⅞	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp h	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	4½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	200	5½	5	5	..
6½	6	..	Allegh pf ww XL h	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	100	136	136	136	135¾
17⅜	15½	..	Allis Chalmers	700	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16½
56¾	48½	2	Amerada	100	53¾	53⅝	53¾	54½
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	54
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	16	16	16	15¾
50½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	49½	49½	49½	48¾
8½	6¾	..	Am Crystal Sug	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	..
67	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	50	65	64⅞	65	63½
122¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	122½	122½	122½	121
117⅞	110	4f	Am Can	800	115¼	114¾	114¾	114½
20¼	16½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17
45¾	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	38½	38½	38½	38
9⅝	8	..	Am Chain	400	9	8⅞	9	8
69	66	3f	Am Chicle	100	68	68	68	67
5½	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	300	4½	4½	4½	4
20⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	19¾	18	19¾	17½
17	13½	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	17	15¾	17	14½
8½	6	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	6¾	6½	6⅝	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
¾	½	..	Am La France h	1800	½	½	½	..
6	4¾	..	Am La Fr pf h	100	4¾	4	4¾	..
20¾	18½	..	Am Locomotive	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
58½	48¼	..	Am oLco pf	100	50	50	50	50
16½	14¼	..	Am Metal	300	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
3¾	2¼	..	Am Power & Lt	900	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
12½	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	12⅛	11⅞	12	11¾
14⅜	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	14¼	13¾	13⅞	13
16⅛	13½	..	Am Radiator	1700	14¼	14	14¼	14⅜
24	19⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	21⅜	21	21	21¼
72¼	67	4	Am Safety Razor	100	71¾	71¼	72	..
5½	4⅝	..	Am Seating	100	5	5	5	5
26¼	20¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
40½	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	35½	35	35	35
43	37½	2f	Am Stores	300	39¾	39½	39½	40
67	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	65	63½	64½	62¾
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	128½	128½	128½	128½
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	104½	104	104¼	104
14⅞	11½	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
7	6	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	..
60	55⅝	..	Am Woolen	600	8	7¾	8	7½
45½	37¾	..	Am Woolen pf	300	40	39¼	40	38¾
12⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
18⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	17	17	17	..
102¾	99⅞	1	Armour Del pf	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6½	5½	..	Armour Ill	2300	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
7⅜	6¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
13⅝	10	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
55⅝	42	2b	Atchison T&SF	1900	45	44⅜	44⅜	44⅝
37¼	27⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
25⅜	23¾	1	Atl Refining	700	24½	24¾	24¾	24⅜
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	300	40	40	40	40
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	9½	9½	9½	..
63	50	5	Austin Nichol A	10	51	51	51	51
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

—B—

6⅝	5	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6¼	5⅝	6¾	5½
26¾	20	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1400	23¼	21¾	21¾	21⅝
14⅞	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
17⅞	13	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	900	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6
18	16¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	300	12½	12½	12½	..
17½	14¼	..	Bendix Aviation	600	15	15⅜	15¼	15⅛
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	16	16	16	15¾
37	34	7	Best & Co	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½
34⅜	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
77¾	68½	..	Beth Steel pf	200	68½	68½	68½	68¼
26¼	22⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
13⅞	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	500	12	12	12	11⅞
10	9⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
58⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	54	54	54	54¾
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	800	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
31¼	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	1100	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
29	24⅞	2	Briggs Mfg	2900	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26⅝
26	23⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	100	26	26	26	25¾
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	500	42½	42	42½	41⅜
6⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5⅞	5½	5¾	..
6⅜	4	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6	6	6	5¾
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	30	29⅞	30	29¼
15	11¼	..	Bullard	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
1⅞	⅞	..	Burns Bros B	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	200	15	15	15	15
1¾	1¼	..	Burrerick (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
20⅜	15½	..	Byers	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16½
60	45	..	Byers pf	10	46½	46½	46½	46

—C—

40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	400	39½	39¼	39½	39¼
1⅛	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	..
4⅛	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	300	14	13⅞	14	13½
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
7⅛	5¾	..	Capital Admin	100	6	6	6	..
37	31¾	3	Capital Admin pf	40	34½	34¼	34½	..
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	400	55⅜	55	55⅜	55½
40½	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1200	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	800	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
3⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
25½	18½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	90	20½	19⅞	20¼	19½
24⅝	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23	22¾	23	22¾
55½	42	..	Central RR of NJ	500	48	46½	48	45½
12⅜	10	..	Century Ribbon	200	10	10	10	..
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1000	41¾	41½	41½	41½
44⅞	38	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	39	39	39	38½
45⅝	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	42¼	41⅝	42¼	42⅛
3	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
4¾	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
10⅝	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7⅜	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6	6	6	..
2⅝	1⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3	3	3	..
29¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	27	27	27	27
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	4500	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	38⅞
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	91	90½	91	90
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
28½	24¾	1	Cluett Peabody	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
114	112½	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	116	116	116	..
18¼	16¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	100	18½	16½	16½	16½
5½	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	200	57½	57½	57½	57¾
51	47	5	Columbia G pf B	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
40	34½	1¼	Columbia Pic vtc	300	38	37⅞	38	37⅝
75	67	..	Columbian Carb	200	73½	73½	73½	73¼
44⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	1800	44	43½	44	43⅝
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
62¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1300	60¼	59½	59½	59¾
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	1700	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Commwlth & So	2000	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
36½	29½	6	Commwlth & S pf	1000	37	36¼	37	36½
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	33	32¾	32¾	32¾
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	700	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
21⅝	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	200	21	20¾	21	20¾
22⅜	18⅜	1	Consol Gas	900	19	18⅝	19	18⅞
82	76¼	5	Consol Gas pf	200	76½	76⅜	76⅜	76¼
2¼	1¾	..	Consol Laundries	200	2	2	2	..
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2¼	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3⅛	2⅝	..	Consol Textile	200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	10⅝	..	Container A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
5⅛	4	..	Container B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50¾	46¼	..	Cont Baking pf	400	50	48¼	50	48½
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	500	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	66
8⅝	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8½	8¼	8½	8⅛
34	30	1.20f	Cont Insurance	300	32	31⅝	32	32
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	700	18¼	18	18	18
47	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	47
66⅞	62	3	Corn Products	200	65¾	65½	65¾	65⅜
6⅞	5⅝	..	Coty	100	6	6	6	5⅞
37⅝	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	38⅛	38	38	37⅜
14⅝	12½	..	Crosley Radio	200	13¾	13⅝	13¾	..
5⅝	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	70	5	5	5	5¼
6⅝	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
47	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	170	47	46¼	47	45¾
16⅛	13⅛	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	96½	96½	96½	95½
3	2¼	..	Curtis Wright A	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10⅛	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
20¼	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅜

—D—

30⅝	24½	..	Deere & Co	900	28¾	28¼	28½	28
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
43½	32	..	Del & Hudson	200	33⅞	33½	33⅞	34
19⅛	14	..	Del Lack & W	800	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
78	62	4	Detroit Edison	100	70½	70½	70½	68¼
117	116½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	115	115	115	..
29¾	26½	1f	Diamond Match	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
36	34⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	35½	35½	35½	35
39½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	400	38¼	38	38	38¼
12⅜	10⅞	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	11	11	11	10¾
24¾	20⅞	..	Douglas Aircraft	200	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	800	95⅜	94¾	94¾	94⅞
129	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	105½	105½	105½	..

—E—

117¾	110½	4f	Eastman Kodak	400	113⅜	112¾	113⅜	113⅛
20¼	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	200	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
25	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	600	25	24⅞	24⅞	24½
6½	4¾	..	Elec Boat	600	5	5	5	4⅞
8¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	8½	8½	8½	8
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
7¼	5⅜	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	6	5⅞	6	5⅝
8½	6⅛	..	Elec Uow & L pf	200	7	6½	6½	6¼
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	45½	45⅛	45⅜	..
17	14⅝	..	Englneers P S 5pf	500	17	16⅜	17	15
14	10¼	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	14½	13⅞	13⅞	..
12½	10¾	.80	Erie RR	100	11⅜	11¾	11⅞	11
22⅞	19	.50	Eureka Vacuum	500	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12
			Evans Products	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21

—F—

20½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	19¼	19	19¼	19
58	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	57½	57½	57⅞	..
1⅜	1	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1	1	1	..
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
8⅜	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	600	4½	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17½	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
13½	10	..	Fox Film A	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
26	20⅝	1	Freeport Texas	500	22	21¾	22	21⅞
12	8½	..	Fuller 2pf	30	9½	9½	9½	..

—G—

9½	8	..	Gamewell	150	8¾	8	8¾	8
38¼	35½	1¾	Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7	7	7½
8¾	7¾	.60	Gen Am Trans	300	36	36	36	36¾
122½	115	8	Gen Baking	600	8	7¾	7⅞	8
7⅞	6	..	Gen Baking pf	10	122½	122½	122½	122
3¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	200	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¾
24⅜	20½	.60	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	..
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec	6500	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23⅜
34⅜	32¾	1.80	Gen Elec Sp . 7700		11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32
⅞	⅞	..	Gen Foods	200	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34½
63½	59⅞	.3	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
34¼	30	1	Gen Mills	200	63½	62½	63½	62½
113	107½	5	Gen Motors	7800	31½	31⅜	31½	31⅜
22¾	17⅞	.60f	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
97	83½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	60	21½	20⅞	21	21
1¾	1¼	..	Gen Print Ink pf	80	96	95¾	95¾	96
19⅞	16½	..	Gen Realty	300	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅜
32	22¾	..	Gen Refract ct	1400	18⅛	18	18	18
13½	13½	1	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	25	25	25	24½
75⅞	70½	5	Gillette Saf Raz	800	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
37¼	23⅞	1f	Gillette S R pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
107½	104⅞	7	Glidden	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
4¾	3¾	..	Glidden pf	10	106	106	106	106½
18	15¾	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	600	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
11⅞	9½	..	Gold Dust	700	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
26⅞	21	..	Goodrich	600	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
5½	4¼	..	Goodyear	900	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
3¼	2⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
7¼	6⅜	..	Graham Paige	1100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
			Granby	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	..

35¼	30	1	Grant (WT)	400	32½	32	32½	31½
17⅝	13⅜	..	Great Nor pf	1900	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅛
13⅞	10½	.50	Great Nor Ore	400	11	11	11	11
39⅝	28⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	1300	28½	27¾	28	27¾
1¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

—H—

8¼	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	5	5	5	44¾
235	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	105	105	105	105
7	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
92½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	300	92½	91	92½	90½
12½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	100	12	12	12	..
77⅞	73¼	3f	Hercules Powder	100	75	75	75	..
135	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	122	122	122	123
36¾	31		2mHoudaille Her A	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
8¾	7¼	..	Houdaille Her B	1800	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
17¾	14	..	Houston Oil	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
52⅛	43	3	Howe Sound	300	46½	46	46	46
13¾	8½	..	Hudson Motor	1800	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10
3⅞	3⅜	..	Hupp Motors	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾

—I—

17¼	12⅛	..	Ill Central	1000	14	13½	13¾	13⅜
33	30¼	1.68	Indus Rayon	1400	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅜
55¼	50⅝	1	Inland Steel	200	54	53½	54	53¼
4⅝	4⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
15⅝	12¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
7	5½	..	Interlake Iron	300	6	6	6	5⅞
42¾	33½	..	Int Agr ppf	100	38½	38½	38½	38
155	149¼	6	Int Business M	300	155	154	154¾	..
6⅝	5	.20	Int Carriers	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
33	26¼	.25e	Int Cement	600	28½	28¼	28½	28
43⅞	37¼	.60	Int Harvester	1300	40¾	40	40	40

Commerce and Finance

Quicker Recovery Seen If Reserve Has More Power Over Credit

Business and Industry

Retail Business Resumes Uptrend During the Week

Middle West Gains Most—Best Spring Trade Expected in Four Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—After a brief interruption in the general business revival, attributed entirely to severe weather conditions, there is now more uniformity to the rising trend, with production and distribution about at an even pace, although the favor still leans toward the former, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its current trade review of the week.

"With current developments revealing no indication of a let-up in the improving conditions in agricultural communities or in the constant enlargement of factory and mercantile pay rolls, preliminary estimates on the volume of spring trade are ranging from 10 to 25 per cent in excess of the 1934 figures, when the selling season was curtailed by the early date on which Easter fell," it says.

Sales Top 1934

Retail sales continue their gains compared with last year although the Middle West is the area where the largest increases are being reported. Gains in sales compared with a year ago fell off on the Pacific coast, and throughout the East and New England states the average increase over a year ago did not amount to more than 4 to 8 per cent.

"Even though commodity and security markets were unable to shake off the retardative influences exerted by the delay in the decision on the gold clause, the uncertainty which it created applied to only a few branches of merchandising activity," the report says. "The unsettlement which has resulted from the delay in this legislative case, however, is viewed as temporary, as any alteration in the present status of the gold clause will mean firmer or inclining prices for manufactured products, so that the resumption of long-term buying will not be deferred.

"Leading manufacturers are watching with more than casual interest the sharp rise in food prices. For, should the inclining trend be extended to clothing and rents, there doubtless will be a sudden renewal of concerted action to obtain upward revision of wage scales."

Referring to the extended gains in the wholesale division of trade, the survey says:

Wholesale Trade Active

"Activity in wholesale markets rapidly is assuming the pace which characterized it in the day when commitments were made months ahead and the gold content of the dollar never came up for discussion. Aided by trade shows, conventions, and special market-week events, visitors in some of the leading centers outnumbered the comparative totals for several years.

"The spring season with retailers doubtless will be one of the best in the last three or four years, judging from the extent of the purchasing now in progress. Many of the buyers have been permitted to increase their budgets 10 to 15 per cent over last year's, while for some lines stocks to be assembled will run 20 to 30 per cent larger."

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 20
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

Eccles Asks Greater Control Of Nation's Money Mechanism

Head of Reserve Board Thinks More Authority for That Body Would Aid Recovery and Bar Inflation—Glass Position Still Undecided

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The long-awaited battle over the new bank act and the mysterious power "to inflate" and "deflate" has begun. The Administration has fired the first shot, a salvo from Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Reserve Board; and in Congress the lines are beginning to form among bewildered Congressmen, with the action of Carter Glass (D), Virginia (whose attitude will decide many), still in doubt.

The Administration has three big bills now pending in Congress, any one of which would be enough to keep Congress busy for months in normal times. These are:

The $5,000,000,000 work relief bill.

The economic security composite bill.

The "1935 banking act."

These bills are proceeding simultaneously. Since the banking act will ultimately, if passed, put into the hands of a small board the power to juggle with that vital fiscal entity known as "credit," and set up a group of champions to wrestle with the serpentine Business Cycle, its importance can hardly be exaggerated. Unfortunately, however, it concerns the recondite subject of money, round which all sorts of prejudices center in Congress and misunderstandings in public.

Mr. Eccles' Statement

In an attempt to clear up some of these misunderstandings, Mr. Eccles issued a long, formal statement yesterday. It came on the heels of a declaration by Mr. Glass that he was not yet ready to express views on the Administration's plans, and should not be interpreted as being necessarily hostile to proposals to change the Federal Reserve System, of which he is the proud co-author.

Incidentally the personal contrasts between ex-mormon missionary and present-millionaire Eccles, and veteran Carter Glass, who was born three years before Sumter was fired upon and is as orthodox in his financial views as he fears Eccles is heterodox, adds zest to every phase of the prospective controversy.

The new bank bill, in brief, gives the Federal Reserve Board power at the expense of the banks, and gives the President power at the expense of the Board. It attempts to follow the path of every other major industrial nation of centralizing banking authority, and primarily the power to expand and contract the volume of credit through the purchase and sale of government securities. Just how this process works out is a matter for bankers; the important thing for the public is that it represents the power to apply a check on inflation in boom times, and to spur recovery in slack times. It is the power, in short, to inflate or deflate, by control over credit. Credit is really a kind of money, according to economists, and much more important than real currency that passes from hand to hand, since there is about 10 times as much of it.

Present Control "Inadequate"

The present control over credit is not adequate, says Mr. Eccles. The present Federal Reserve System set-up "has been put to a severe test and has not stood that test." It has, he charged, "aggravated and prolonged the worst phases of depression."

The chief change proposed by the new banking act is to substitute centralized rather than divided control over this credit volume. Instead of a committee of the governors of the 12 reserve banks, subject to Reserve Board veto, a new policy committee of five will be established to take over the whole matter.

Mr. Eccles warns of the immediate need of some such drastic revision. There should be "conscious control and management" of credit. Recovery otherwise, he says, may go to one of two extremes—either an undesirable inflation, or a new depression. Mr. Eccles wants "recovery without extremes." The balance of his statement deals with other phases of the bill, including new eligibility discount requirements and similar matters.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

January appetites in the markets found pleasant fare in the December trade returns. While imports were a trifle higher than in December, 1933, exports were up by nearly £4,000,000. The figures were all the more welcome in that the first 11 months of the year had produced a large increase in the debit balance of trade, compared with 1933. For the whole year the debit, which has to be paid for in services and other invisible items, was £285,000,000, which was still £27,000,000 above the 1933 figure.

The Balance of Payments

A great creditor country naturally has a deficit on its balance of commodity trade, for that is the principal way in which it can be paid the interest and dividends due from abroad. In 1929, our trade deficit amounted to £382,000,000. But then, in 1929 we were receiving far more in tourist business, in shipping earnings, in financial commissions, in income on foreign investments. These items, taken together, have fallen by much more than the £100,000,000 drop in the trade deficit, and a balance on all external transactions has been struck only because we have almost given up lending abroad. Is there indeed a balance, or are we going into debt again, as we were in 1930 and 1931? In 1933, it appears, we were back on an even keel; hence as regards 1934 the critical question is, did invisible receipts increase by as much as the visible debit, that is to say by £27,000,000? In advance of official estimates, any attempt at an answer would be no better than a guess; at least the answer is not an emphatic affirmative.

Exports in 1934

Exports of food drinks and tobacco rose by 10 per cent between 1933 and 1934, exports of raw materials (principally coal) by 5 per cent, and exports of manufactures by 8 per cent. The repeal of prohibition in the United States was responsible for the whole increase of £2,500,000 in the food and drink class. Scandivanian countries took more of our coal, thanks to recent trade agreements, but as a result foreign competition was intensified in other markets, and exports to Mediterranean countries fell off. Among manufactured exports, the best showing was made by iron and steel, machinery, automobiles, electrical goods and light metal work. The cotton trade, one of the staples of our overseas commerce, is still stagnant.

Most of the increased exports, both raw and manufactured, went to the "sterling bloc," especially the British Empire countries. Outside that group, international trade showed few signs of improvement. The competitive power of the depreciated pound has been fully matched by deflationary price cuts and protective tariffs or quotas.

Imports and Restriction

On the import side, one of the most interesting points is the effect of restrictionist policies. Thanks to our own legislation, we paid more money for less quantities of beef and mutton. Thanks to the planters restriction scheme, we paid £3,000,000 more for the same quantity of tea as we bought in 1933. We paid £9,000,000 more for rubber—a rise of 300 per cent. Tin and other commodities could be added to the list. Our imports of raw materials rose by £27,000,000 to £182,000,000, and of manufactures by £21,000,000 to £161,000,000. The latter group includes nonferrous metals and gasoline, which ought rather to be classified as raw materials. Thus the chief cause of increased imports was the requirement of a reviving home industry. In default of an equal increase of exports, this need for imported materials sets a fairly close limit to internal revival of present lines. Nationalism has not come to the end of its tether, of course; for heightened protection might clip our imports of manufactures still further. Nevertheless, in our own immediate interest, it is time that internationalism came back into some of its own.

Shipping Conference

Such successes as economic internationalism has been able to record in the past four or five years has taken the form, mostly, not of organizing the reign of plenty but of plotting against that uneasy dynasty. International transport has surely most to gain from plenty and least from restriction, yet the plans emerging from the international a shipping conference held this January have something of the same character as the familiar commodity restriction schemes. It is proposed to raise a levy on ships voyaging with cargo, to provide compensation for tonnage laid up or scrapped under the scheme, and thus to reduce competition to a point at which the shipping business will again become generally profitable. In this case, there is a clear excess of available equipment over any foreseeable demand, and such painless remedies may indeed be preferable to the starvation-cure of competitive elimination of redundant tonnage. But what a topsy-turvy world it is where such remedies are necessary! Every great maritime country today subsidizes its mercantile marine. The inevitable result is an excess supply of tonnage, uneconomic freight rates, and a melancholy fleet of unwanted ships rotting at anchor. What is the obvious solution? That the governments should come together and agree to abolish, or progressively to reduce, their subsidies to shipping and shipbuilding. Instead, it is the shipowners who have to come together and agree to outwit the governments, by taxing themselves to buy off the market the excess tonnage created by government action. The ridiculous circle will be complete when the private levy equals the public subsidies, and arrangements are then made for the governments to pay direct to the owners of idle tonnage the sums originally intended for the very opposite purpose.

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Los Angeles Shows Steadily Improved Financial Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9—Fiscal policies carried out by the City of Los Angeles during the difficult period since 1928-29 have brought it past the depression lows without incurring any short-term loans and with regular service maintained on the bonded indebtedness.

A marked reduction in operating expenses and the presence of a large cash reserve fund are cited as important reasons for this favorable record in an analysis of the city's current financial status which was published here recently by R. H. Moulton & Co., dealers in municipal bonds.

Since 1929, according to this study, Los Angeles has reduced its cost of operations by $14,400,000 annually. Accompanying this decline in the cost of government was a reduction in the assessed valuation of taxable property of 40 per cent, bringing the tax rolls down from a peak of $1,876,277,195 in 1928-29 to $1,123,413,030 for the fiscal year 1934-35.

Manchoukuo Power Firms Consolidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN—Consolidation of all of the light and power companies operating throughout Manchoukuo and the Kwantung leased territory became effective with the establishment on Dec. 1, 1934, of the Manchuria Electric Corporation under the auspices of the Manchoukuo Government.

Forming the backbone of the new combination is the South Manchuria Electric Company, a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railroad, which hitherto has been the biggest electrical enterprise in Manchuria. A large number of smaller independent concerns also have been absorbed. The new corporation is capitalized at 90,000,000 yen, of which 65 per cent represents Japanese investment and the balance Manchoukuo capital.

An informal announcement issued by the Kwantung Army stated: "For the present the new company will undertake electrical business in the eight principal cities of Hsinking, Mukden, Dairen, Yingkou, Antung, Kirin and Tsitsihar. Electric plants in other places will be placed under control of the new company by means of the company's investment in them."

Wall St. Calm As It Awaits Court Decision on Gold

Sees Only Temporary Flurry, If Result Adverse to Administration

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Wall Street has come to the end of another week of waiting for the gold decision in a much calmer frame of mind.

This is not to say that the financial community is any less intent than previously on the momentous decision of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Government's seizure of all gold in the country, or its abrogation of both its own and private contracts to pay in gold dollars of specific weights and finesness or their equivalent.

But after mature consideration of the problem, several important quarters in Wall Street have come to the conclusion that the forthcoming decision will, at worst, do no more to the nation's financial centers than give them a temporary flurry of confusion.

If necessary, financial markets can and probably will be closed until the flurry passes. Governors of the New York Stock Exchange are reliably reported to favor keeping the market open, if the decision should be made during trading hours, with close supervision of transactions.

Two or three weeks ago, Wall Street let itself get worked up into a pretty bad state of uncertainty over the gold cases. Talk was heard that an adverse decision might even bring about a return to the old dollar, worth about $1.69 in terms of the present dollar. But legal experts point out that a return to the old dollar is not involved in the cases before the court, and that Congress specifically has the power to regulate the value of money.

The cases involve several actions, and obviously the decision may uphold the Government in some and reverse it in others. If it should find against the Government in the question of abrogating private contracts to pay in old gold dollars or the equivalent, Wall Street analysts figure that most of the railroads, many utilities and other corporations, would find themselves hopelessly burdened with debt. But lawyers point out that there are several steps which Congress could take to save them from having to pay at the old dollar rate.

Some Wall Street legal experts think that if the court finds against the Government, and many doubt that it will, it would most likely be on the question of the Government's abrogating its own contracts, as represented by Liberty Bonds. But even in that event, they point to steps which Congress might take to prevent holders of these bonds from collecting in the equivalent of the old dollars.

On the whole, Wall Street has done little to try to hedge against the possibilities of the decision. There has been some shifting of funds out of bonds, particularly U. S. Government bonds, which do not contain the gold clause, into those which do, but one economist for a large investment institution which had done that said recently; "I think the net result will be that we have needlessly wasted some money on brokers' commissions."

The chief effect of the forthcoming decision in Wall Street has been the retarding of making commitments of any sort until the uncertainty is over. New financing has been held in abeyance. Holders of gold clause bonds which have been called have been reluctant to turn them in.

Vanderlip Asks Separate Body to Control Currency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A "supreme court" to control money and credit was proposed by Frank A. Vanderlip, retired New York banker, at the Senate agricultural committee's hearing on ways of increasing foreign trade.

Mr. Vanderlip suggested setting up the monetary authority as an arm of the Government but like the Supreme Court would completely isolate it from business and political influence.

New Securities Listed in 1934 Total 406, With a Value of $630,244,320

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — New securities which became effective under the Securities Act during December numbered 24 and had an estimated total gross of $37,735,899, according to the SEC. This brings the aggregate for 1934 to 406 issues, valued at $630,244,320, registered in 319 statements.

Leading the groups that registered new securities during 1934 were the financial and investment companies, which through 98 statements registered securities with gross proceeds of $377,618,220, or 59.9 per cent of the aggregate; investment trusts accounted for $330,708,382; commercial credit, mortgage, industrial and personal loan companies for $11,643,538; insurance companies for $2,235,000; and holding and other financial and investment companies for $33,031,000.

Next in importance, was the utilities group, which, through 10 statements, registered new securities with gross proceeds of $114,428,237, or 18.2 per cent of the annual total.

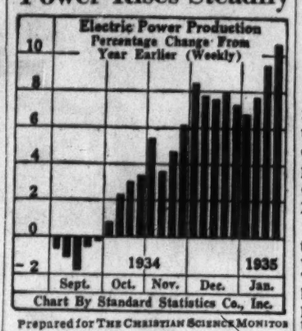
Manufacturing industries came third with 95 statements, registering $88,164,037 gross proceeds of securities, or 14.0 per cent of the total; in this group, brewing and distilling companies were the most important having registered issues totaling $51,000,900.

The extractive group, through 84 statements, registered but $24,523,289 gross proceeds of new issues, or 3.9 per cent of the total; $20,607,921 of this were securities of metal mining companies and $3,116,035 issues of oil and gas companies.

Among the deductions in reaching the net proceeds, selling and distribution expenses were put at $47,801,379.

For December, financial and investment company issues represented 92.6 per cent of the total. The cost of selling and distribution of issues decoming effective in December was estimated at $2,943,902, of which $2,440,793 represented commission and discount to underwriters and $508,109 for other purposes.

Output of Electric Power Rises Steadily



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart, picturing the trend of electric power output, illustrates the sharp recent rate of acceleration as compared with a year ago.

Over the last four months, these year-to-year gains have reflected the trend of industrial production, which, for instance, registered a gain of almost 6 per cent in January over the preceding month's totals even after full allowance for the normal seasonal upturn in the month.

From present indications, further gains will be registered during February, but it is doubtful whether the increase will be much greater than that normally registered over January.

Freely Functioning Security Markets Are Vital, Says Whitney

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — An open and freely functioning security market is the keystone of economic recovery, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, declared in the second of his series of addresses over an NBC network.

Emphasizing the broad bond between the security market place and our industries, Mr. Whitney cited figures of the United States Bureau of Census for 1930 which showed that there were then 200,000 manufacturing establishments in the country at a total cost of $40,000,000,000. Of that amount $30,000,000,000 was listed in the form of securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Believe it you must, for the figures cannot be challenged," he said, "three out of every four dollars which American industry has used in the construction of plant and the erection of machinery have been raised with the aid of the New York Stock Exchange.

"With the help of our security markets, industry has been able to reach more than 15,000,000 individual investors and thousands of institutions which in turn represent millions of other individual investors."

Mr. Whitney enunciated a three-point program for recovery as:

"Let industry be relieved of its fears.

"Let the capital market be freed of its impediments.

"Let the organized stock exchanges serve capital and industry in the future as they have in the past—to the enduring benefit of the nation."

"The security market must be viewed as a keystone in the arch of modern life," Mr. Whitney said. "The other stones are the investor with funds, the working man with skill and energy, the farmer with his acres, the business man with his executive talent, the inventor with his ingenuity and the consumer with his ever-expanding wants. The mason is the spirit of progress. To complete his arch he must have his keystone: namely, an open and freely functioning security market.

"I cannot over-emphasize the importance of this keynote in recovery."

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Put Off Hearings on Utility Bills Is Demand of Investors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Postponement of hearings on the Administration's proposed legislation for the complete dissolution of holding companies in the power utility field was demanded today by the American Federation of Utility Investors.

Declaring that the announced intention to commence hearings next week would amount to an effort to "steam-roller" the Wheeler-Rayburn bills through Congress before the public has had a chance to weigh the merits, Dr. Hugh S. McGill, president of the federation, announced that "as a matter of fair play to investors we shall ask that hearings be held not earlier than next month."

This move from an organization which claims to represent some 40,000 private individual investors constituted the first open public expression of opposition to bills which, if enacted in their present form, would abolish electric power holding companies as of Jan. 1, 1940.

Investors Want Protection

Dr. McGill accompanied his statement with a declaration that the individual investors, as those who have suffered most from abuses in the holding system are anxious as is the Government to have legislation which will remove those abuses. But he protests strongly against abolition of a system merely because it has admittedly been subject to grave abuse in the past.

He indicated that his organization would be glad to co-operate in the framing of legislation which would bring the holding companies under adequate control and which would disentangle their confusing and pyramided relationships. Such reforms he considered highly desirable, but insisted that the present bills would "legislate out of existence the savings" which "millions of American citizens have accumulated through thrift and frugality."

The hope among the opposition is that they can arouse sufficient public protest against the bills in their present form to force a modification. If they are pushed through Congress hurriedly there may not be sufficient time. But if delay in the hearings can be secured it is more than possible that a revision can be forced.

Compromise Seen Possible

Considerable disagreement within the Administration over the proper form of holding company legislation adds to the chances such a move has for success. The present bills involving absolute mandatory dissolution of holding companies were introduced against the better judgment of several of the President's most qualified power advisers who strongly favored a more moderate course of action.

This group held that the abuses lay in the multiplication and interrelation of the holding companies. They felt the proper remedy was elimination of all intermediate holding companies and dissolution of the interlocking relationships. Such action would leave in existence a simple direct holding company in which the operating company would be directly subordinate to only one top holding company with no other ties or obligations.

A strong feature of such a course was considered to be the fact that it would leave in existence a residuary agency for the securities and properties of the liquidated holding companies which to a large degree might succeed in preventing forced liquidations at a heavy loss to investors.

That some such course may ultimately be decided upon as a compromise measure is considered possible. The holding company executives, anxious to preserve something, might conceivably accept it voluntarily if the Administration will abandon complete dissolution. Dr. McGill's organization of investors is also sympathetic to a solution along such lines, while pressure from the outside will be aided willingly by the more conservative element within the Administration.

Tax Delinquencies Show an Increase In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C., Feb. 9—A co-operative survey of the rural tax delinquency situation in South Carolina has just been completed by the FERA and Clemson College, and reveals increases in arrears from 1928 to 1932.

Farm properties returned for taxation in South Carolina on which taxes were allowed to become delinquent were below 30 per cent in only seven counties in 1932, the survey showed, compared with 32 counties below the 30 per cent mark in 1928. In the same year only two counties were delinquent above 50 per cent, while in 1932 the delinquency in 22 counties ranged from 50 to 68 per cent.

The entire state showed a 45 per cent delinquency in 1932, 40 per cent in 1931, 31 per cent in 1930, 26 per cent in 1929, and 22 per cent in 1928.

The survey disclosed there were 68,291 farm properties in the State on which taxes were allowed to become delinquent in 1932, compared with 32,684 in 1928. The per cent of farm acreage in the State was made available in the survey, the figures showing that in 1932, 40 per cent of the farm acreage in South Carolina had tax delinquency as compared with 36 per cent in 1931, 27 per cent in 1930, 23 per cent in 1929, and 19 per cent in 1928.

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English Girl Wins American Squash Crown

Margot E. Lumb Defeats Mrs. Lamme at the Harvard Club

Margot E. Lumb of the Queen's Club, London, England's new squash racquets champion, today added the United States crown to her list of championships when she defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., third-seeded American star, in the final round, played at the Harvard Club of Boston, 15—7, 15—3, 15—12.

Miss Lumb is the second English player to win the American title. Susan Noel, also of London, a member of the first English international team to visit the United States, won the championship in 1933.

The English star succeeds Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., as champion. Mrs. Howe won her first title in 1929, and repeated in 1932 and 1934. Mrs. Howe defended her title, but was eliminated in the middle of this week by an unseeded player, Eileen Beresford of Short Hills, N. J.

Miss Lumb won her new title in 15 minutes of actual play. Winning the right to serve first, the English girl, who plays lefthanded, ran up leads of 3—0, 6—1, in the first game before Mrs. Lamme could get going. Five minutes after the match started Miss Lumb tucked the game away at 15—7.

Removing her wraps, Miss Lumb ran up a lead of 9—0 in the second game. Mrs. Lamme scored on a beautiful corner shot for her first point of the game, but Miss Lumb was superior and ran it out with the loss of only two more points. The English champion won the game in four minutes.

The third game was not all in favor of the English girl. Mrs. Lamme, discovering the English champion weak on deep backhand shots, kept feeding the ball to that point and ran up a lead of 6—0. Miss Lumb, fighting to check the tide, moved up the court to score on a drop shot. Then the English girl, showing the first signs of becoming winded, got the game working the way she likes it and evened the score at 9-all. From then on Miss Lumb dropped only three more points.

The English star went through the entire championship without the loss of a game.

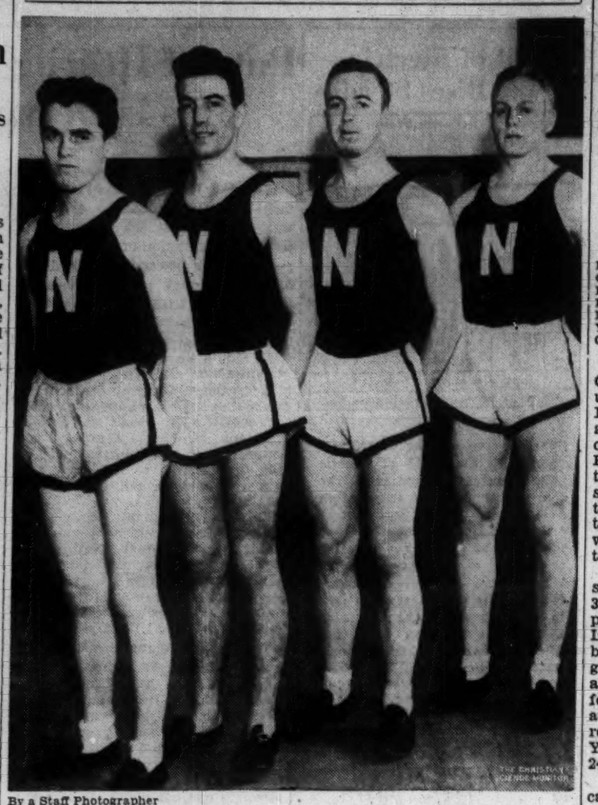
Hal Sims Beats Rice In Writers' Tourney

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Hal Sims, contract bridge expert, met Grantland Rice, sports authority, during a drizzle on the golf course here yesterday and won the championship of the Artists and Writers Winter Golf Association, 8 and 7.

Sims, playing in the annual tournament for the first time, shot par golf yesterday while Rice, five times winner of the title, was badly off his game. Sims was good not only yesterday, but throughout the week of play. He also eliminated Rex Beach, the author, during second-round match play. Beach won the title in 1933. Cartoonist Fontaine Fox won last year.

Sims was 10 up at the turn of the 36-hole final match. He was 11 up when they went to the twenty-first hole. Rice tried hard to overcome the lead but the game ended on the twenty-ninth with Sims winner 8 and 7.

Speedy Relay Quartet



By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern University Team

Left to Right—Everett C. Eldredge '35, Richard H. Ellis '36, Francis G. Tuscher '36, Alan H. Hackanson '36.

Northeastern Has A Speedy Quartet

Four fleet runners are making relay history for Northeastern University this season. Alan H. Hackanson '36, Francis G. Tuscher '36, Richard H. Ellis '36 and Everett C. Eldredge '35 have teamed well under the tutoring of Coach Charles B. Parsons. Today they will have a third test, this time against New York University in the B. A. A. games at the Boston Garden today.

This Huskie quartet is one of the ranking relay teams on the eastern seaboard. In the recent Prout Memorial Games the Huskies ran by the Manhattan speeders in the time of 3m. 28s., while Holy Cross, a really great relay team, won another race in the same games in 3m. 28 2-5s. In the Millrose Games at New York the Huskies finished third to H. C. and second to Manhattan. Over there no stagger system was used and the local team ran outside all the way, changing the baton on the difficult high curves of the track. The Crusaders won that race in 3m. 23.7s. N. Y. U. ran 3m. 29.5s. in another race in the same meet.

Hackanson and Tuscher are members of Coach Al. McCoy's Northeastern football team, the former a halfback and the latter an end. Hackenson was third in the N. E. Intercollegiate low hurdles last year and Ellis was second in the 440. This spring Hackanson will run both the high and low hurdles, Tuscher and Ellis will perform in the quarter- and half-mile runs and Eldredge will attempt the 220 and 440.

Bill Urbanski in Fold

Billy Urbanski, one of the leading shortstops in the National League, has signed his 1935 contract with the Boston Braves, it was announced yesterday from the winter headquarters of the Tribe in the Copley-Plaza. Urbanski is the crack leadoff man of the Braves, as well as one of the team's best hitters. The terms of his contract were not announced.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma City 2, Tulsa 2.

Davenport Is Hero Of Billiard Play

United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Edward Lee, New York	4	1	6	52
E. E. Spitz, Boston	3	1	7	80
Gene Deardorff, St. Louis	3	1	7	78
A. H. Primeau, Detroit	2	2	5	75
G. M. O'Dea, Chicago	2	3	5	65
J. S. Davenport, Philadelphia	2	3	10	58
Arthur Horwitz, Minneapolis	1	4	6	48
L. N. Radler, New York	1	4	5	92

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—John S. Davenport of Philadelphia was the hero of the day in the United States amateur three-cushion billiards championship at the New York Athletic Club yesterday, winning his first two victories, defeating Arthur Horwitz of Minneapolis, in the afternoon, 50 to 36, in a slow game of 93 innings, and then creating the sensation of the tournament by winning from Edward E. Spitz of Boston, 50 to 46, in 58 innings, in the final game of the evening. He made a high run of 5 to Horwitz's 2 in the first, and of 3 to 7 for Spitz in the evening.

Edward Lee, the defending champion, took the lead as the result of the defeat of Spitz and his own victory over Horwitz earlier in the evening. The score of this game was 50 to 32, with 75 innings required. Lee made a run of 4 and the best that Horwitz could do was again 2. Lee has four victories to his credit, one defeat, while both Spitz and Gene Deardorff of St. Louis, now tied for second, have a score of 3 and 1.

The other game of the day resulted in a victory for Albert H. Primeau, the Detroit representative, over Leon N. Radler, the other New York candidate in the afternoon. The score was 50 to 36 and the game went 75 innings. Primeau had a run of 5 and Radler made 3 for his best inning. Seymour Kling was referee in both afternoon and evening.

The game between Devenport and Spitz was the finest of the tourney. The young Philadelphian ran up a lead at the start, but the high run of 7 by Spitz brought him practically to even terms, and he gained the lead and held it until the score stood at 45-all. Davenport then scored once and Spitz followed to tie the score once more. Brilliant play by Devenport gave him a final 3 for the game.

College Swimming Results

Bowdoin 47, Boston 30.
Harvard 56, McGill 15.
Lehigh 42, Virginia 33.
Villanova 47, West Chester T. 10.
Yale 50, Dartmouth 21.

Amateur Hockey Result

Quebec Aces 9, Sea Gulls 5.

Two Undefeated Quintets at Top Of Eastern Race

Penn Has Five Victories and Columbia Three in Basketball

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	5	0	143	101	1.000
Columbia	3	0	109	76	1.000
Harvard	2	3	110	119	.400
Princeton	2	3	135	134	.400
Dartmouth	2	3	124	155	.400
Yale	1	3	101	127	.250
Cornell	0	3	72	82	.000

University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University retained their undefeated records in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and therefore have the race for 1935 cage honors all their own way. The Penn quintet has five victories and the Lions only three, but Columbia's scoring record is so much better than that of its rival, there is reason to believe that the New York five will pass the Pennsylvanians before the race has ended.

In three games the Lions have scored 109 points, an average of 36.3 points per game, easily the best point-getting record in the Eastern League. Pennsylvania ranks second, but its average is only 28.6 points a game. Princeton University's five, in a tie with Harvard and Dartmouth for third place in the standing, has averaged 27 points per contest. The remaining teams rank as follows: Yale, 25.2; Dartmouth, 24.8; Cornell, 24, and Harvard, 22.

Most of Penn's success to date can be attributed to its strong defense. In five games, the unbeaten leaders have limited opponents to 101 points, which is an average of 20.2 points a game. Harvard's defense has allowed only 23.8 points to opponents each game, a record second to Penn. Columbia ranks third with 25.3. Princeton with 26.8, Cornell with 27.3, Dartmouth with 31 and Yale with 31.7, follow in that order.

Alfred E. Bonniwell '35 of Dartmouth held his position at the top of the individual scoring list. Today he has 21 floor goals and 11 from the foul line for a total of 53 points. His nearest opponent is Robert L. Freeman '35, Pennsylvania center, who led the scorers during the early part of the season. Freeman has 41 points. The list of scorers follows:

Player	Position	College	Goals Flr	Fl	Pts
A. E. Bonniwell '35	f,	Dartmouth	21	11	53
R. L. Freeman '35	c,	Pennsylvania	17	7	41
F. A. O'Donnell '35	f-g,	Penn.	15	7	37
W. D. Nash '36	g,	Columbia	15	5	35
K. A. Hashagen '35	g,	Penn.	12	4	28
L. S. White '37	f,	Harvard	12	3	27
J. L. Grebauskas '35	g-f,	Princeton	10	7	27
H. A. MacMillan '36	f-g,	Princeton	11	5	27
H. H. Kozloff '35	f,	Pennsylvania	11	4	26
A. Ganzenmuller Jr. '37	f,	Colum'	10	6	26
J. P. Jones '36	c,	Princeton	8	7	23
E. J. Miles Jr. '36	g,	Yale	6	8	20
R. C. Boys '35	g-f-c,	Harvard	6	8	20
James DeAngelis '35	f,	Yale	8	3	19
P. C. Klein '36	f,	Yale	6	7	19
L. M. Freed '36	g-f,	Cornell	8	3	19
W. T. Tilden 3d '36	f,	Princeton	4	11	19
J. R. McKernan '36	c,	Dartmouth	6	6	18
J. C. Wilson Jr '35	f,	Cornell	8	2	18
T. B. Tomb '35	f,	Columbia	8	1	17
S. Krivitsky '35	f-g,	Dartmouth	4	7	15
R. G. Fletcher Jr. '35	g,	Harvard	7	1	15
E. A. Gray Jr. '37	c,	Harvard	6	3	15
J. J. Casey Jr. '37	c,	Columbia	5	4	14
Charles Kollinites '37	g-f,	Harvard	5	4	14
J. G. Davis '35	g-f,	Dartmouth	4	5	13
J. G. Grady '36	f,	Harvard	4	5	13
T. E. Wilson '36	S, c-f,	Yale	5	2	12
C. E. Dykes '36	g,	Cornell	6	0	12
E. D. Wilson '36	S, c,	Yale	4	3	11
E. H. Whitehead '35	f,	Princeton	5	1	11
R. L. Nevitt '36	g-f,	Princeton	4	3	11
J. H. Vollmer '37	g,	Columbia	3	4	10
L. M. Kelley '37	g,	Yale	3	4	10
R. C. Miles '37	g,	Yale	5	0	10
W. J. Tanseer '35	g-f,	Penn.	3	3	9
F. W. Hubbell '35	g,	Dartmouth	4	1	9
H. H. Jacobs '37	f,	Cornell	4	0	8
F. D. Sauter '37	g,	Princeton	3	2	8
D. F. Crowley '36	f,	Columbia	3	1	7
W. H. Foote '35	g,	Cornell	3	0	6
E. B. Murray '35	c,	Princeton	2	0	4
E. A. Downer '36	c-g,	Cornell	2	0	4
W. C. Eisenberg '37	f,	Cornell	1	1	3
J. B. O'Brien '36	c,	Dartmouth	1	1	3
C. L. Crawford '37	g,	Princeton	1	1	3
R. P. Lavietes '36	f,	Harvard	1	1	3
S. L. Ridolfi '36	g,	Princeton	1	0	2
R. A. Hanger '37	f,	Pennsylvania	1	0	2
R. C. Ernst '36	f,	Harvard	1	0	2
G. R. Stofer '37		Cornell	1	0	2
T. W. Stephenson '37	f,	Harvard	0	1	1

Junior Sabre Qualifiers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—New York will be represented in the United States junior sabre champions hips, to be staged at the Palestra of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, by three members of the New York University fencing team, as well as two of the graduates of the institution, as the result of the divisional qualifying rounds for the metropolitan district, held yesterday evening at New York Athletic Club. Henry Stral, William Wolff and Paul Kirschner are the New York University trio, while Jose R. de Capriles and Max Kapner are the University Fencers' Club representatives. The other three survivors of the 28 competing were Joseph E. Betruman, unattached; Irving Cantor, the Fencers' Club of New York, and Cornel Wilde, College of the City of New York.

Wood Loaned to Reds

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—Alex Wood, Montreal Maroons' spare goalie, has been sent on loan to the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League to replace Paddy Byrne, who is unable to play, it was announced yesterday.

U. S. Champions Are Pressed for Titles At New Haven Meet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States figure skating crowns worn by Suzanne Davis and Roger F. Turner, both of Boston, hung precariously today.

Miss Davis was receiving unusually keen competition from Maribel Y. Vinson, who held the championship for six years, but did not compete last year because she was on a European tour, while Robin Lee, 15-year-old New York schoolboy, was furnishing Turner, Boston business man, a pack of trouble.

The finals in the men's and women's senior, junior and pairs championships are being held today.

In the opening events yesterday, the kings and queens of the curlicues succeeded in drawing deafening applause from the audience as the more than 70 competitors for the various titles went through the preliminary events.

Rinkside observers went for young Lee in a big way, preferring his loop-change-loop, one of the most difficult of school figures, to anything any of the other senior skaters did. The boy skated with confidence and rare control and completed his sterling performance with a brilliant double-three change double-three, another difficult feat.

Turner seemed to be going into his figures too fast and twice in executing the double-three change double-three, the champion appeared to be troubled by the light and went off the line to the extent of spoiling the figures. The Boston titleholder was himself in the bracket figures, however.

In addition to Miss Vinson, Louise and Estelle Weigel of Buffalo, N. Y., also were in an excellent position to seriously threaten Miss Davis' title. In fact, both Misses Vinson and Davis appeared to be somewhat tense as compared to the Buffalo sisters. Audrey Peppe of New York, a member of the last United States figure skating Olympic team, also turned in a high class performance.

Bruce Mapes of Brooklyn led the junior men skaters and Polly Blodgett of Boston seemed best among the women juniors.

Thirty-Six Matches Scheduled in Golf

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9 (AP)—A schedule of 36 matches in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics and secretary of the league. The league will start its eighth year when three encounters are played April 26.

Brown, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Harvard, Holy Cross, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams and Yale are members. The Ellis have taken the title for the last four years, winning in the playoff last spring after being tied by Princeton during the regular season. Princeton won the crown in 1928 and 1930. The schedule:

April 26—Harvard-Dartmouth at Worcester, Georgetown-Pennsylvania, Princeton-Williams at Princeton; 27—(a. m. and p. m.) Dartmouth-Holy Cross, Harvard-Holy Cross at Worcester, Georgetown-Princeton, Pennsylvania-Williams, Pennsylvania-Princeton, Georgetown-Williams at Princeton.

May 3—Harvard-Williams, Dartmouth-Yale, Brown-Holy Cross at New Haven; 4—(a. m. and p. m.) Holy Cross-Yale, Brown-Harvard, Dartmouth-Williams, Harvard-Yale, Brown-Dartmouth, Holy Cross-Williams at New Haven; 10—Brown-Pennsylvania, Georgetown-Yale at Washington, D. C.; 11—(a. m. and p. m.) Princeton-Yale, Brown-Georgetown, Brown-Princeton, Pennsylvania-Yale at Washington, D. C.; 17—Holy Cross-Princeton, Georgetown-Harvard, Dartmouth-Pennsylvania at Boston; Brown-Yale at Providence; 18 (a. m. and p. m.) Dartmouth-Princeton, Holy Cross - Georgetown, Harvard - Princeton, Dartmouth-Georgetown, Holy Cross-Pennsylvania, Harvard-Pennsylvania at Boston, Yale-Williams, Brown-Williams at Providence.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 29, Fenn 27.
Alfred 36, St. Lawrence 27.
Arkansas 37, Baylor 27.
Armour Tech 37, DePauw 31.
Birmingham-South. 52, Chattanooga 37.
Bluffton 40, Findlay 38.
Carleton 39, Lawrence 26.
Duke 33, Washington & Lee 30.
Florida 33, Auburn 25.
Georgia 38, Presbyterian 34.
Hastings 28, Doane 21.
Iowa Wesleyan 37, Central 34.
John Carroll 38, St. John's (Ohio) 34.
Kent State 44, Capital 32.
Long Island 50, George Washington 29.
Louisiana State 34, Tulane 16.
Mankato T. 34, St. Mary's 32.
Marietta 35, Wittenberg 25.
Midland 34, York 17.
Miss. State 61, Mississippi 31.
Mississippi T. 25, Louisiana C. 22.
Missouri 44, Kansas State 31.
Murray T. 27, Millsaps 20.
New York 50, Georgetown 36.
Parsons 39, Penn College 24.
Pittsburgh 35, Duquesne 34.
River Falls T. 45; Lacrosse T. 29.
St. Olaf 33, St. John's 20.
Superior T. 37, Stout 25.
Swarthmore 38, Hamilton 35.
Tulsa Oilers 47, Luther 17.
Union 43, Southwestern 29.
Vanderbilt 53, Georgia Tech 25.
Villanova 37, Dickinson 26.
Webb 29, Drew 24.
Washington 26, Creighton 23.
West Virginia 51, Bucknell 21.
Xavier 29, Ohio 28.

Dr. Kurzrok Beats Alonso

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok furnished the sensation in the opening round of the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of Heights Casino yesterday, when he defeated Manuel Alonso, one of the stand-bys of the tournament, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. Alonso has been a previous winner, and several times the runner-up in the tourney, and the victory of the former Butler College player came as a surprise. Gregory S. Mangin, winner for the past two years, and R. Berkeley Bell, both regulars, were present and won their matches, but several others of the familiar faces in the tournament in past seasons were absentees by the default route, when J. Gilbert Hall, Harry C. Brunie and Cedric A. Major each declined the issue. Bell defeated Leonard Hartman, 6—4, 6—4, and Mangin eliminated Watson Washburn, 6—0, 6—3. Frank Bowden was the other winner, defeating Edward T. Herndon, 6—3, 7—5.

College Hockey Result

Minnesota 9, Wisconsin 0.

Skating Record Established By Dartmouth Star

Lawrence Goldthwait '36 Betters World Figure in 440-Yard Dash

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP)—A new world skating record for the 440-yard dash was set by Lawrence Goldthwait '36, Dartmouth speedster, yesterday, in one of the special events on the opening program of the two-day carnival winter sports meet.

Goldthwait, who just missed placing on the 1936 U. S. Olympic team during the recent Minneapolis tryouts, skated the distance in 35.4s., a fifth of a second under the mark set by Charles Gorman of Canada in 1927.

The Dartmouth star nosed out Fordham's lone representative, William Morris, in the "440" and then nipped his own teammate, George A. Wallace '38, the California champion, in the two-mile race. Morris placed third in the distance event.

The meet, which drew competitors from 14 colleges, is being scored under the new winter sports union system, which counts only the skiing events.

The Indian skiers had to give an almost perfect performance in the 15-kilometers cross-country ski race, to gain a slight lead over the McGill entry. In this event, the only one of yesterday's competitions on the scoring list, Dartmouth gained 99.29 points out of a possible 100, McGill piled up 93.17 and New Hampshire 90.67.

The performances of the best four men from each college were recorded and the winner was Richard H. Durrance '38 of Dartmouth. K. F. Craigin '38 of New Hampshire, placed second, and third and fourth places were awarded to David J. Bradley '38, and Ben Woods, both of Dartmouth. Durrance was timed in 1h. 13m. 35s.

The other first-day team scores were Cornell 85.73; Bowdoin 84.88; Maine 84.86; Williams 79.66; Yale 75.89; Middlebury 28.86 and Harvard 24.31.

The Indians, who have won their last four carnival meets, have placed most of their 1935 prospects on Durrance's shoulders. He will carry the burden in today's downhill and slalom races, since Capt. Selden J. Hannah '35 and Warren H. Chivers '37 are unable to compete.

Brooklyn Star Holds Lead at Halfway Mark

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Feb. 9 (AP)—Wiffy Cox of Brooklyn took another important step toward the successful defense of his Agua Caliente golf sweepstakes title yesterday by adding another par 71 to his total for 142 strokes, thereby retaining the lead at the halfway mark.

And just as was the case Thursday, he was tied for top position with Ky Laffoon and Harry Cooper, a couple of Chicago stars, who cracked par to move up to the front rank.

Laffoon waded home with a 69, two under par, the best round of the tournament and an amazing score under adverse playing conditions. Cooper, with two others, turned in 70s.

These were Mortie Dutra, Detroit, who shot his way into a tie for fourth with Byron Nelson, Texarkana, Texas, at 143, and Craig Wood, Deal, N. J. Wood had a two-round total of 145 to tie for sixth with Ben Loving, Petersburg, Va.

Ruth's Daughter Loses In Table Tennis Play

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Julie Ruth, daughter of Babe Ruth, the home-run hitter, played in the world table tennis tournament here yesterday and lost, 21—4, 21—5, to Dorothy Emdin of England in the first round of competition for the Corbillion Cup.

Although her previous experience was limited, Julie answered the appeal of Helen Ovenden of Chicago for a partner. While the pair fell asy prey to their British opponents in the doubles, Miss Ovenden carried Miss M. Osborne, the British champion, to a 21—19 score in the third set before succumbing.

As the tournament is a round robin, the American girls still have a chance.

Metropolitan Squash Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Two more teams reached the semifinals in the metropolitan squash racquets championship at Heights Casino yesterday when Tevis Huhn, Princeton Club, and Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, won easily from E. N. Jonklaas and Howes Burton, Rockeway Hunting Club, 15—10, 15—1, 15—8; and F. Stapley Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich, paired with Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, eliminated E. H. Bigelow of the home club and A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, after a well-contested battle, 16—13, 15—4, 13—15, 15—4. Wonham was at his best and dominated the play for the most part. The remaining second-round match was postponed until Monday, with the other rounds later in the week. Today and tomorrow the Lockett Cup intercity doubles will ehgage the players forcing a postponement.

Mrs. Bydolek vs. Miss Bauer

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Joe Bydolek the seasoned campaigner from Buffalo, N. Y., who vanquished last year's winner, Miss Maureen Orcutt, today took on Miss Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in the 36-hole final round of the Mimi Biltmore women's amateur golf tournament. The Grace Doherty challenge Cup was the prize. The Buffalo city champion led Miss Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J., through 18 holes of stubborn play to take the final hole and the match in the semi-finals yesterday. Meantime, Miss Bauer, tournament medalist, was having no difficulty disposing of Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, 5 and 4.

Donovan Field Foreclosed

WEST HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—Donovan Field, the baseball stadium named in honor of "Wild" Bill Donovan, former big league baseball player and manager, was foreclosed yesterday and George M. Weiss, now a business manager of the New York American League baseball club, is among the defendants. The field originally was used by the New Haven club of the Eastern League, now defunct. The foreclosure was granted by Judge Walter M. Pickett of the Common Pleas Court on action by the town of West Haven and the West Haven school district.

Two Athletics Sign

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, yesterday announced the receipt of signed contracts from the veteran catcher, Charley Berry, and Wallace Moses, rookie outfielder from Vidalia, Ga.

Sporting Around the Hub

WORLD-RECORD holders, Olympic, United States, Canadian, European, intercollegiate and New England champions are among the athletes who will take part this evening in the forty-sixth annual indoor invitation meet held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, at the Boston Garden. These games have for years been regarded as the outstanding indoor track and field meeting of the year in New England, and followers of this sport look forward to them with the keenest interest. The demand for tickets this year has been heavier than ever, and there is sure to be a record gathering present when the first heat in the 50-yard dash for the Major Briggs Trophy at 7:45.

Although the records for the various events in these meets are now very high, it is confidently expected that more than one of them will go by the board this evening. Among the stars entered in the various events are: Gene G. Venzke, former world indoor mile record-holder, who is representing University of Pennsylvania, and will run against Leslie Wade, Canadian champion, and Eric Ny of Sweden in the Hunter Mile; Charles C. Hornbostel, who broke the 660-yard record and came within one second of the world mark for the 1000-yard run in the recent Millrose A. A. games, in the 1000-yard run; Keith S. Brown, Yale varsity captain and world record-holder, in the pole vault; Connie Johnson of California and George G. Spitz Jr., New York, and Harold M. Osborne, former holders of the world high jump record; Ivan Fuqua and Milton Sandler, in the 600-yard run, and Milton Green of Harvard and Fritz Poliard Jr. of Brown in the high hurdles. With such stars competing, something in the way of records should crack.

Famous for its relay races, this year's meet is going to hold its own with past ones. Harvard vs. Yale for the O'Brine Trophy; Andover vs. Exeter; Boston A. A. vs. Millrose A. A.; Northeastern vs. New York, and Princeton vs. Cornell vs. M. I. T. are among the team races which should produce exciting competition.

Providence Reds, with a record of a majority of points against every other team in the league, including games won at Quebec, once more invade the Boston Arena tonight, hopeful of defeating their nemesis, the Boston Cubs. In seven games played between the two teams this season Billy Coutu's club has yet to score a victory over Fred Hitchman's charges. Four of the seven games have been victories for Boston and three ended in overtime ties.

No two teams in the Canadian-American Hockey League have developed more rivalry than these two. Many Boston fans journey to Providence when the Cubs play there and a large delegation will be on hand from Providence to back the Reds tonight. The locals will present the same lineup which faced New Haven, while the Reds will introduce the veteran center, Jerry Lowrey, recently acquired from Quebec. A near capacity house is expected to view these clubs in action.

Canoe racing and its kindred water sports came into their own last night at the Sportsmen's Show with the largest crowd in attendance ever at the huge tank. Before a crowd estimated at 10,000, the American Canoe Association concluded the semifinals of their indoor New England canoe meet. Three local clubs entered the session tied with seven points each toward the Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield Trophy, which will be awarded by the Mayor tonight at the finals.

There was a real upset at Mechanics Building last night when the national tilting champions, Richard (Dick) Kunan and Leo Volk were "taken" by John D. Green and Hartley Chappell of the Nite Owl Canoe Club, to the amazement of the many followers and packed-in spectators. The event went but 4½ minutes, with one foul on Nite Owl, when suddenly and unexpectedly Kunan went overboard.

In the cedar shell tandem tug-o'-War the newly combined team of Leo Volk and Francis Bingham were hard pushed by Cliff Beeton and Fred Richenburg of Breeds. In the canoe filling contest George Forrest and Leo Volk were up for Samoset against Chappell and Green of the Nite Owl crew, and Green again in the hand paddle event, which was raced against Lawrence Brophy of the Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham. Commodore Ralph B. and Mrs. Britton will be guests of honor of the A. C. A. in Grand Hall tonight and will make the individual awards.

The Monitor hockey team will play the John Hancock Insurance Company team next Monday evening at the Boston Arena. The game starts at 5 o'clock. Two games have been played between these two teams in the past and honors are divided equally, one victory apiece.

Boston women lacrosse players will start regular practice Sunday afternoon at 3 in the Buckingham School gymnasium. The practice session will be open to all persons interested. Cicilley Bartle, English hockey and lacrosse expert, will be the instructor. Gertrude Hooper, active in national hockey and lacrosse affairs, has accepted the chairmanship of a committee which will endeavor to interest new groups in Greater Boston in forming lacrosse teams this year.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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This property is ideal for a rest home, fraternity, private or boarding school. For further information telephone Hancock 7234 or write Dr. Leslie Hamm, M. D., 140 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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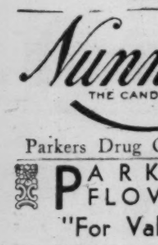

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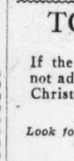
(Winter Park) Telephone 6275



DATSON DAIRIES
Incorporated
Safe Pasteurized
Dairy Products
148 W. SOUTH ST.
Phone 6342

Stop [LOOKE] *Buy*
Texaco Gas and Oils
Texaco Certified Service
E. W. LOOKE, Mgr.
Cor. Kuhl and Gore Ave.
ORLANDO, FLA.

FRED KAGI
YOUR HAIRDRESSER
First Class Work in All Lines of BEAUTY CULTURE
9 AUTREY ARCADE

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

PALM BEACH

Fannie Ruhstadt
Incorporated
China, Glass, Artificial Flowers
Candles
NEW YORK PRICES
PHONE 8053 325 WORTH AVE.

ALTA CARTER
6 VIA PARIGI
Smart Novelties
Colorful Linens—China—Glass
KNITTING ROOM
Showing Newest Yarns
Instructions given without charge.

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's Inc.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Your Business Solicited and Appreciated
Super Service Stores
Incorporated
Home Owned—Home Operated
Roy A. O'Bannon John W. O'Bannon
410 Northwood Avenue Phone 4037
"SUPERIOR SERVICE"

W. K LEAN LOTHES LEAN
KISH CLEANERS
Clothing—Rugs—Drapes
320 First Street Phone 6415

Alexander & Cortelyou
INCORPORATED
Authorized Dealers
Studebaker, Pierce-Arrow, Willys Hupmobile, Austin
508 SOUTH OLIVE AVENUE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Branch: FT. PIERCE

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

SOUTHERN • DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORES
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

RUSSELL & PEASE
Incorporated
DODGE—PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
1609 South Poinsettia Avenue
WEST PALM BEACH TEL. 6101

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Manda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators
Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SARASOTA

Floral Gardens
741 Main Street Phone 6324
Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Designs
Corsages, Decorations, Plants
ALBERT L. YARN *Florist* M. S. COX *Landscaping*

THE EXCEL STUDIOS
PHOTOGRAPHY
Personal Greeting Cards
EASTMAN KODAKS
Photo Finishing—Gifts—Enlargements
329 MAIN STREET

2269—PHONES—7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

LAMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

C. C. BENJAMIN
Quality Meat and Groceries
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 5701

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES
You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

Hairdressing
HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
Princess Martha Beauty Shop
104 Fourth Street N. Phone 6996

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
Reasonable Prices
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First Showing of
TROPICAL SPRING FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Only. Made in One Quality
Phone M-1254

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

HOME
ECONOMY · QUALITY · SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

BOUCLE SUITS
Carefully Blocked to Your Individual Measure
PHONE H-3779
Universal Cleaning Co.
804 SOUTH HOWARD AVENUE

WINTER HAVEN

Have You Been to
WINTER HAVEN
Visit Us When in Florida
GRAY'S
Distinctive Women's Wear

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Upholstering — Repairing
Reproductions
Johnson Furniture Shop
W. H. JOHNSON
627 Edgewood Ave. Phone Ma. 1833

GARVIN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Radios
Electrical and Radio Supplies
75 Forsyth St., N. W. Wal. 2280

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"

UNITED SHOE REPAIRERS and Hat Cleaners
Suede Shoes changed to Kid
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

Walk 20 steps from Peachtree and save 20% on Cosmetics
CRAWFORD'S
86 Broad Street, N. W. Volunteer Bldg.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
Incorporated
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1⅓ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Home offered students (ladies) desiring to study English; terms on application. MRS. ATKINSON, 148 Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

POST WANTED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT — Englishman, 38, qualified 11 years, over 7 years manager on Continent Europe with foremost professional firm, desires appointment outside profession, preferably of international nature with domicile in English-speaking country, but willing to travel; languages, German, French. Box M-2771, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PARIS—To let, unfurnished four-room apartment of unusual charm, very quiet; view on Luxembourg gardens; exceptionally large salon with two fireplaces; central heating; modern conveniences. Apply Box W-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg, St. Honoré, Paris, or telephone Littré 94-53.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Smith & Nielsen
Kobmagergade 22, første Sal.

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 1303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

(Continued)

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(C. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality. Moderate Prices.

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6788
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69. Tel. Centr. 7846
Electric Light, Power, Radio
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 39A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 83 Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 s-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWVEDRYF- Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773438

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen onderhoudswerken. Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71, 73, 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 36361

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

Myrstedts Mattbröma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 13

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

GERBER - SCHÖNTHAL
DYERS *and* CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Läden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 21.597

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31,521

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandels A. G., Marktgasse 40
TEL. 21.455 and 41.061

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

All Sorts of Books Obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 6

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

A. SIMON, Cutler
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
First Class
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Artistic Work—Permanent Waving.
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue du Nidau 28 *Tel. 28.91*
Hairdressing

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève
MEUBLES EN ACIER
"BIGLA"
BOULANGERIE—PATISSERIE
Frédéric Petronio Rue Vallin 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS—Petits Fours
CAKES

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

BOULANGERIE — PATISSERIE
O. ISELI
35 Chêne-Bougeries
"GATEAU ROYAL"
ZWIEBACKS & LONGNETS
On Porte à Domicile Tel. 49.801
(Baker and Confectioner)

La Tricoteuze de la Madeleine
MME V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites
Wools of all colours and qualities.
Instructions given free.
1 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
Rue d'Italie 16
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS
GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône

Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Telephone 45.779

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGÈNE GOTTSCHALK
Pusterie 7 (Linen)

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23.43.

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Etudes de Projets de Villas, Immeubles, Transformations
TEL. 25.461 ARCHITECT

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT
Confections pour Dames. Robes, Manteaux, Costumes, Blouses Articles tricotés, Bas.
AUX GALERIES HALDIMAND
E. GUTHERZ-HERZOG
13 RUE HALDIMAND TEL. 24.068

OLTEN

W. LEIBUNDGUT
Herren- Damen- und Uniformenschneiderei
Ziegelfeldstr. 1 Tel. 36.53
(TAILOR)

ZURICH

Tel. 22.511
GLOVES
STOCKINGS
GESCHWISTER RANDON
TORGHI-LINDENHOF 128

Rudolf Sänger
BLUMENGESCHAFT
Zurich, Kappelergasse 16, b. d. Fraumünsterpost. Tel. 52.827. (Flowers).

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Linthescherg asse

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

C. BOTHNER
Tel. 2-3941 80 St. George's Street
Distributor for
FRIGIDAIRE
Electric Refrigerators
PHILCO RADIOS
SAVAGE WASHERS
BEACH ELECTRIC RANGES
PIANOS by BRASTED and MONINGTON & WESTON

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 98 St George's St Tel. 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
RINSO

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Telephone 2-3555

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
All Classes of Insurance.
South British Building—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 Telephone 314
Agent: Mr. W. A. Burnham

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service. Cheerily—Always
Durban & District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

FOR HENWOODS ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stoip, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor Hepworth's Buildings 70 Pritchard Street

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

KEAN'S PHONE 4146
LUNCHEONETTE AND TEA LOUNGE ON THE CORNER OF LONGMARKET AND TIMBER STREETS

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 Church Street Phone 3813

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked.
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organization.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

"Fanny"
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3 96 Pritchard Street
Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

C. E. "SAX" YOUNG
Picture Framer
Art, Stationery and Sports Dealer
289 Church Street Phone 3094

PRETORIA

POBOX 1072 PHONE 5174
B.C.V. STORES Pty Ltd
TOM BECKETT MANAGING DIRECTOR
Groceries—Provisions
Confectionery—Drapery
Haberdashery
Ladies' Wear
Hardware—Crockery
Toilet Requisites
Stationery
Soft Furnishing, etc. etc.
289 CHURCH STREET

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the Right Spot for Good Values in Boots, Shoes and Men's Outfitting

Mrs. T. M. SOUTHCOMB
KOEDOE ARCADE
"Say It With Flowers"
All seasonal plants and cut Flowers.
Prompt delivery. TRY US.

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
36 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

BRISBANE

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

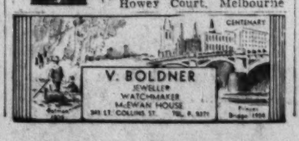
Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science Church
St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
225 LATROBE ST., CITY
Also at BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS
RETREADING
TYRES

CARPET
CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 QUEEN STREET TEL. C 11489

MERIES
GIFTS! GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins Street
Howey Court, Melbourne



AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD.
for Melbourne's Greatest Values
"Always low priced, but good and dependable." Worth while goods at worth while savings. Come in and prove it for yourself. Special displays of Seasonable Specials now showing in
DRAPERY
MANCHESTER
HOUSE LINEN
SHOES
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR
FURNITURE
FURNISHINGS
Etc. Etc.
Flinders St. to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
PELTIER
FOR QUALITY FROCKS
Nicholas Bldg : 37 Swanston Street

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9.30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

For Fine Furs!
F. I. SCHILLING
Coats, Wraps, Neckwear
Special Summer Prices
Furs Remodelled and Renovated
8th Floor Manchester Unity Bldg. Swanston St., C 1. Phone M 4136

Gouge
Pty. Ltd.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

MILLIGAN MOTORS Ltd. Pty.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
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Daily Features

Monitor Movie Guide

In 'The Scarlet Pimpernel' Leslie Howard Plays a Romantic Rôle in the French Revolution

By L. C. S.

All the King's Horses (Paramount)—Carl Brisson as an American movie star impersonates a European ruler. Not difficult, since he plays both parts. Mary Ellis, music, sophisticated romance.

The Adventure Girl (Van Buren)—Voyage of the Baroness Munchausen to Guatemala in search of a fabulous emerald worshiped by jungle savages. Joan Lowell.

Biography of a Bachelor Girl (Metro) — Will she or will she not publish her memoirs? Many spectators cease to care long before the talk ceases. Ann Harding, Robert Montgomery, Edward Everett Horton.

Black Fury (Warner) — Drama showing how Pennsylvania coal field workers are exploited by labor racketeers. Paul Muni.

Caliente (Warner) —Sardou's "Fedora" boomerang plot dug up again to show Dolores Del Rio as a Spanish dancer leading magazine editor Pat O'Brien into a compromising love affair in revenge for something he wrote.

By a Staff Artist

Leslie Howard
In "The Scarlet Pimpernel"

Car 99 (Paramount)—Massachusetts state troopers round up bank robbers by aid of police radio. Guy Standing, Fred MacMurray, Ann Sheridan.

Clive of India (Twentieth Century) —Rather too many events of Clive's conquest of an empire are passed over in subtitles or ignored, that Ronald Colman and Loretta Young may be kept in the foreground.

Dangerous Corner (Radio)—Blend of problem drama and mystery play that might be more entertaining during its unrolling if fewer of the characters were rotters. Virginia Bruce, Conrad Nagel, Melvyn Douglas.

David Copperfield (Metro)—Dickens story as a screen play that runs twice as long as an ordinary film and is four times as good. You'll love Freddie Bartholomew as young David.

Devil Dogs of the Air (Warner)—Possibly it was to avoid discrimination that this studio used the same story for its tributes to the water, land and air forces of the United States: "Here Comes the Navy," "Flirtation Walk" and this one. James Cagney is again the insolent recruit who learns self-discipline. Again Pat O'Brien is his friendly enemy. Plentiful wisecracks, rough fun and magnificent stunt flying by the real, but unnamed, heroes of the picture, the airplane pilots. Margaret Lindsay, Frank McHugh.

A Dog of Flanders (Radio)—From Ouida's old novel of Dutch family life. Frankie Thomas, O. P. Heggie, Christian Rub, Sarah Padden.

Enter Madame (Paramount)—Cary Grant rueful as "only her husband" to an opera singer, Elissa Landi.

The Gilded Lily (Paramount)—Claudette Colbert as a night club entertainer who is interested in a reporter until she meets an English nobleman. He makes up her mind for her and so she marries the reporter. Fred MacMurray, C. Aubrey Smith. Steadily mediocre.

The Good Fairy (Universal)—Molnar's satire on Pollyanna robbed of its point to make a straight Cinderella farce. Funny enough after an empty fashion. Margaret Sullavan as an orphan who marries a poor lawyer made suddenly rich by an incredibly benevolent man-about-town. Herbert Marshall, Frank Morgan.

Grand Old Girl (Radio)—Offered as "a tribute to American schoolteachers." They may not be altogether pleased if they take its rubbishy melodramatics seriously. May Robson manages to make much of the incidental humor and pathos of the teacher's contacts with her young charges' problems.

Hei Tiki (First Division)—Romeo and Juliet among the Maoris, uniting two warlike tribes for a happy ending. Not enough New Zealand scenery and color of native life. Slightly embarrassing to watch a naïve people trying to obey Hollywood coaching. The war-canoe chase is stirring.

Here Is My Heart (Paramount)—Bing Crosby as a millionaire crooner in Paris masquerading as a waiter to be near a haughty Russian princess. Humorous performance by Roland Young as a prince fascinated by democratic institutions. Brisk light entertainment. Kitty Carlisle, Reginald Owen, Alison Skipworth.

Idle (Radio)—Gene Stratton Porter's story of Indiana in the 70's, centering about two rural families. John Beal, Gloria Stuart, Donald Crisp.

Life Begins at Forty (Fox)—Owes little but the title to Pitkin's book. Will Rogers as a country editor comments on other people's affairs in general and in particular. Richard Cromwell, Rochelle Hudson, Roger Imhoff.

Little Men (Mascot)—Mild narrative in the style of another day. Entertaining if taken on its merits as Louisa Alcott's supplement to "Little Women." Jo conducts a school for boys, with Professor Bhaer as one of the teachers. Ralph Morgan, Trent Durkin, Frankie Darro, Erin O'Brien Moore.

The Little Colonel (Fox)—Shirley Temple in a story of Reconstruction days in the American South. She reconciles her mother and grandfather, separated by his disapproval of her mother's marriage to a Northerner. Lionel Barrymore, Evelyn Venable, Bill Robinson in tap dances.

Men of the Night (Columbia)—Policeman and waitress outwit gangsters in the course of 60 minutes. Bruce Cabot, Judith Allen.

Million - Dollar Baby (Monogram) — Boy dressed as a girl wins a Shirley Temple contest. That's why double bills were born.

Murder on a Honeymoon (Radio) — Edna May Oliver again as the schoolteacher sleuth who solves a mystery that baffles Police Inspector James Gleason. Giggle and gasp stuff.

A Notorious Gentleman (Universal) —The villain (ha! ha!) fastens his crime on the gal who turned him down. Would make a good ballad. Charles Bickford, Helen Vinson, Dudley Diggs.

One More Spring (Fox)—Three persons have to spend the winter together in a shack. Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter have the leads. Is Walter King the leftover when the snow melts?

Rumba (Paramount)—Real gunmen being démodé, we now have fake gunmen. Publicity idea for a couple of night club dancers. George Raft, Carole Lombard.

Ruggles of Red Gap (Paramount)—Charles Laughton as a comic valet to two comic Westerners, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. Robust fun on the ranch. Lucien Littlefield, Zasu Pitts, Roland Young.

Red Hot Tires (First National)—Automobile racing melodrama that takes on the look of news reel at times, so many stock shots are used. Hero, unjustly accused of causing the smash that puts the villain out of the race, exonerated, thanks to evidence turned up by the heroine. A program filler. Mary Astor, Lyle Talbot.

The Scarlet Pimpernel (London Films-United Artists)—This is a peach. Leslie Howard in a captivating romantic comedy performance as Sir Percy Blakeney, a mysterious personage who rescues fellow English aristocrats from the French Revolutionists' guillotine. Lady Blakeney, a French woman, thinks her husband is a fop, so closely must he guard his secret. He mistakenly believes that she betrayed one of his friends into Robespierre's hands. Merle Oberon well cast as the wife. Film handsomely produced by Alexander Korda. Directed with taste, intelligence and good pace by Harold Young. O. B. Clarence, Anthony Bushnell, Ernest Milton, Nigel Bruce.

The Secret Bride (Warner)—Gangsters in politics. The plot is such a whiz that exploitation prizes should be offered to patrons who can tell the story accurately. Barbara Stanwyck, Warren William, Glenda Farrell, Grant Mitchell, Douglas Dumbrille, Arthur Byron.

Society Doctor (Metro)—A surgeon directs an operation performed upon himself by his rival in love. Should be the last of the ether epics, as it would seem that nothing could out-whoop this slick and snappy melodrama. Complete with a struggle of the insolent new generation against their smug elders, gunmen, shootings, sassy information clerk, professional invalid, fresh reporters and nurses with Hepburn bangs. Chester Morris, Virginia Bruce, Robert Taylor, Billie Burke and Raymond Walburn. Mr. Taylor will be heard from.

Strange Wives (Universal)—Dull dialogue and trite plotting in this story of a young husband who puts his idle in-laws to work in his Wall Street business. Based on Edith Wharton's "Bread Upon the Waters." Roger Pryor, Esther Ralston, Hugh O'Connell, Ralph Forbes.

Under Pressure (Fox)—Although overdone in brutal incidents and monotonously plotted, this melodrama conveys a strong notion of the hardships and terrors faced by the men who dig transportation tunnels under rivers. All the routine of their work under compressed air is shown. Victor McLaglen is first-rate as leader of one of the sand-hog gangs. Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau, Charles Bickford, Florence Rice.

Unfinished Symphony (Gaumont-British)—For American consumption this presentation of Schubert and his music is now called (sit tight) "Lover Divine."

Wings in the Dark (Paramount)—A three-reel aviation romance padded into a feature. Good aerial photography. Myrna Loy as a somnolent stunt flyer. Cary Grant, Roscoe Karns.

(This guide is published every Saturday)

Worth Knowing

ONE-FOURTH OF THE AVERAGE TENANT FAMILY'S INCOME GOES TO THE LANDLORD!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ahab—*A'-hab* (first *a* long, second short).

Clairvoyance—*Klair-voy'-ance* (*ai* as in *air*, *o* as in boy, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Conquer—The *n* is as in ink.

Digested—The *i* is preferably short. However, conforming to the long *i* in the noun "digest," long *i* in the verb is a strong second choice, and its use is recommended in sections where the other would sound strange.

Distinct—It is essential that the final *t* be sounded.

Eliphaz—The three vowels are short, *El'-ih-faz*.

Evangel—The first *e* is as in *create*.

Government—The first *n* is not silent.

Height—*Hite*; note that the word does not end with *-th*.

Hygiene—Now preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

Incorporeal—The first *o* is as in *orb*, the second is long. No more *in-cahr-po'-re-al*, thank goodness!

Israel—Preferably *Iz'-ray-el* (short *i*, *a* as in *chaotic*, *e* short).

Miasma—Preferably *mi-az'-ma* (long *i*, first *a* short, second as in *sofa*). The word comes to us without change from the Greek word meaning "pollution, stain."

Penial—So-called self-pronouncing Bibles to the contrary notwithstanding, Webster's prefers *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* as in *create*, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Rapport — *Ra-port'* (*a* short, *o* long). The word means "relation," especially a relation characterized by harmony and accord.

Resources—The second syllable has the accent.

Temanite—*Te'-man-ite* (*e* and *i* long, *a* clipped-short).

Tenacious—*Te-nay'-shus* (*e* as in *create*, *a* long, *u* as in *circus*).

Testimony—Long *o*.

Tishbite—*Tish'-bite* (first *i* short, second long).

Wrestle—Don't allow the short *e* to degenerate into short *a*.

Zarephath — *Zar'-e-fath* (each *a* short, *e* as in *create*). The Hebrew word means "refinement," from *tsaraph*, "to refine."

Zidon—The pronunciation of this Bible name is unfortunately omitted from Webster's; but since it is a variant of "Sidon," we may easily arrive at the related pronunciation, *Zi'-don* (long *i*, *o* clipped-short).

Vote on "Pontius" and "impious" —To date, 88 readers would hold to Webster's new preference for *Pon'-shus;* 540 prefer three syllables.

With regard to "impious," 44 prefer the second *i* short; 564 so far would relate the word more closely to "pious" by making the second *i* long.

The Feature Editor would take this means of acknowledging with thanks the scores of friendly references to the Word a Day which have accompanied the votes.

Any more ballots?

Daily Anecdote

'Neither Rhyme Nor Reason'

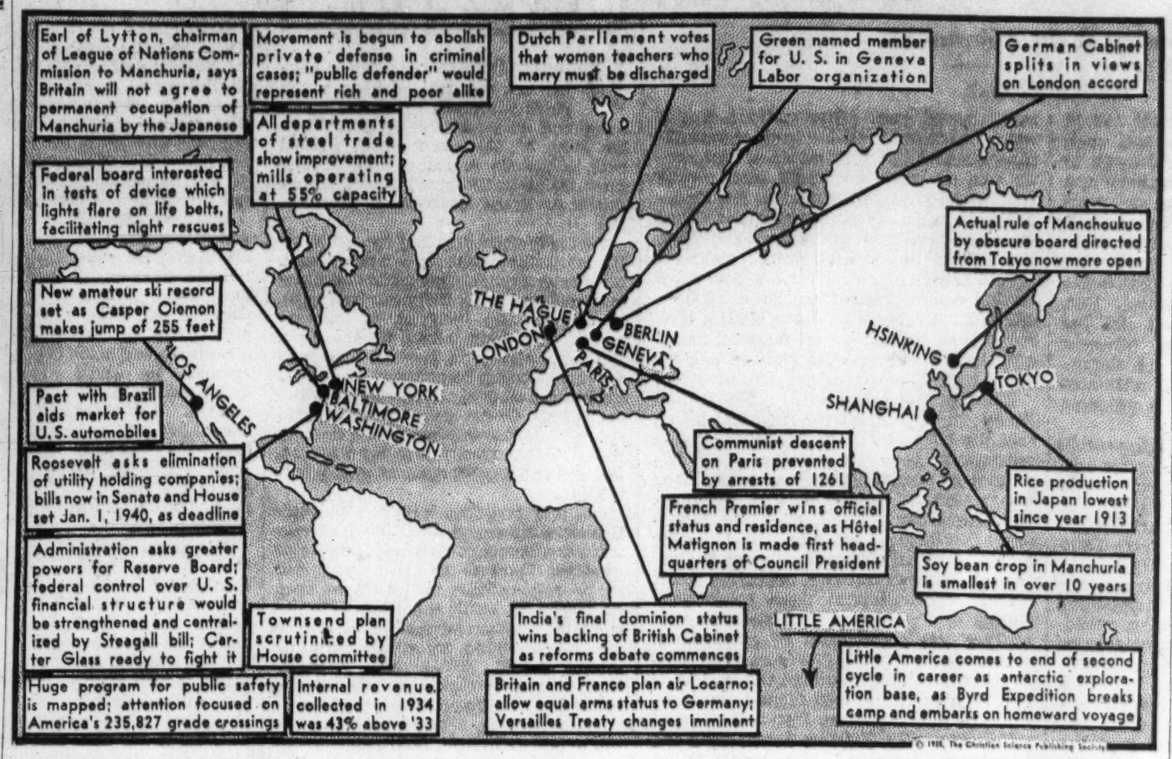
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR THOMAS MORE was once asked to read a story that an acquaintance had written and intended to publish. Sir Thomas looked through the manuscript and found it a senseless theme, poorly written. With a grave face he told the writer that he thought it would be worth more were it written in poetry.

The author set about the task, and some months later re-submitted the story to More, it then being in verse.

"Ah!" exclaimed More, as he glanced through the work, "it is now something. It is now rhyme. But before it was neither rhyme nor reason."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Earl of Lytton, chairman of League of Nations Commission to Manchuria, says Britain will not agree to permanent occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese
Movement is begun to abolish private defense in criminal cases; "public defender" would represent rich and poor alike
Dutch Parliament votes that women teachers who marry must be discharged
Green named member for U. S. in Geneva Labor organization
German Cabinet splits in views on London accord
Federal board interested in tests of device which lights flare on life belts, facilitating night rescues
All departments of steel trade show improvement; mills operating at 55% capacity
Actual rule of Mancheukuo by obscure board directed from Tokyo now more open
New amateur ski record set as Casper Oiemon makes jump of 255 feet
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
THE HAGUE
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
PARIS
HSINKING
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Pact with Brazil aids market for U. S. automobiles
Communist descent on Paris prevented by arrests of 1261
Rice production in Japan lowest since year 1913
Roosevelt asks elimination of utility holding companies; bills now in Senate and House set Jan. 1, 1940, as deadline
French Premier wins official status and residence, as Hôtel Matignon is made first headquarters of Council President
Soy bean crop in Manchuria is smallest in over 10 years
Administration asks greater powers for Reserve Board; federal control over U. S. financial structure would be strengthened and centralized by Steagall bill; Carter Glass ready to fight it
Townsend plan scrutinized by House committee
India's final dominion status wins backing of British Cabinet as reforms debate commences
LITTLE AMERICA
Little America comes to end of second cycle in career as antarctic exploration base, as Byrd Expedition breaks camp and embarks on homeward voyage
Huge program for public safety is mapped; attention focused on America's 235,827 grade crossings
Internal revenue collected in 1934 was 43% above '33
Britain and France plan air Locarno; allow equal arms status to Germany; Versailles Treaty changes imminent

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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

City of Palm Trees

WE ARE told in Judges 1:16 how the descendants of "the Kenite, Moses' father in law, went up out of the city of palm trees"; and, while the actual name of the town is not given in that verse, other Old Testament passages make it clear that the reference is to Jericho, which is specifically described as "the city of palm trees" not only in Deut. 34:3, where Moses is said to have seen it in the distance, but also in II Chron. 28:15.

The fertility of the Jordan Valley, in which Jericho lies, was proverbial (Gen. 13:10); and, according to the early Greek geographer, Strabo, the city lay in a veritable forest of palm trees.

There is evidence to show that in New Testament times, palms were still abundant in that vicinity, and some have supposed that the palm branches which were spread before the Way-shower on his triumphal entry into Jerusalem (John 12:13) came from Jericho. Now, however, travelers tell us that the palms of Jericho have almost disappeared.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Contented Conductor

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE Conductor who took up my Ticket had upon his arm many Golden Stripes. And I said unto him, I perceive that thou hast been long upon the Road.

And he said, Forty and two years have I been a Passenger Conductor, and before that I ran a Freight, and before that I was Brakeman.

And I said, Thou dost not look it.

And he said, If I still have Vigor for a man of mine age it is because I have learned two things. The first is to think first what is best and endeavor to attain it. The next is to be content with what I get. For how shall a man do otherwise and profess to trust his God?

Now, in about two hours the rear Truck of the Tender of the Locomotive jumped the track. And the Train was going fast, so that before it stopped it ran for more than its length, and the deep cuts of the Derailed Truck showed in the Ties behind the Train. And it was lucky that we were not Piled in an Heap.

And I walked forward to the Locomotive and stood beside the Conductor as he directed the Train Crew. And he gave them few orders, but when he spake they got busy and did as he said.

And I inquired of him, saying, Is thy Philosophy working well?

And he answered, Sure thing. We have everything to be thankful for. No one is hurt. The truck is uninjured. The day is fine for outdoor work. And I have a Train Crew that can coax a recalcitrant Truck back on the track like Mary's Little Lamb.

And even as he spake, the Flanges returned to the Rails, and the Whistle blew for the Flagman, and the Conductor said, All Aboard.

Then did the Conductor come back and speak unto me, saying, Thou art a Scholar. I am a Roughneck. But if I had thine Ability and thy Pulpit, then would I stand and speak unto men and women, saying,

Hearken unto me, and take good heed. Thine Imagination can depict no Heaven fairer than this Good Old World might be if ye would only take it at its best, and Trust God, and stop worrying. For which is worse, to be an Atheist and believe in no God, or to profess to believe in God and then distrust His care? Surely if there be any sin against the Holy Ghost is it not this, to profess to believe in the Guidance of God, and then to worry as if the Devil Owned the Planet and was keeping it for Home Consumption?

And I said unto him, Though thou call thyself a Roughneck, yet dost thou preach a Mighty Practical Gospel.

And he said, Yea, and I live it. Therefore, have I on mine arm these many stripes, and in mine heart the song of youth and the joy of life. And it costeth very little, and the wealth of rubies is not to be compared unto it.

Now the Train had lost but Forty Minutes, which is not much more than it sometimes taketh to replace a Punctured Tire. But the Train sped on its way, and we pulled in On Time.

And I bowed before him as I left the Train, and shook his hand. And he said, A quiet mind tendeth to a level head. Therefore do we the more quickly get back upon the Rails with good courage, and good steam pressure, and here we are.

And there we were, even as he said.

Quotation for Today

HE PREACHES well who lives well.
—CERVANTES

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Office Service

WHEN a mother and son found themselves reduced from plenty to almost want they were indeed glad they had good household equipment. Since they were living in a town where all the townspeople had made their motto read, "First help home people," the son went from office to office and offered a clean-towel service.

As the family had an electric washer and ironer, the work was simple and a great deal of work could be turned out each day. How happy the mother was to know that they could both stay together and retain the home they had always lived in! Mrs. M. S.

In Lighter Vein

The Method

Gentleman (to a very rich elderly lady at a party): "Who is that handsome young man standing out there?"

Lady: "That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man—made a fortune by the law."

Gentleman: "Really! How's that?"

Lady: "The law made him my daughter's husband."—*Labor.*

The Greater Test

"I took up this game," the hopeless novice said apologetically to his caddy, "merely to practice self-control."

"You ought to have gone in for caddying, sir."—*Montreal Star.*

Ahem!

Guest (to hostess): "My dear, where did your wonderful string of pearls come from? You don't mind my asking, do you?"

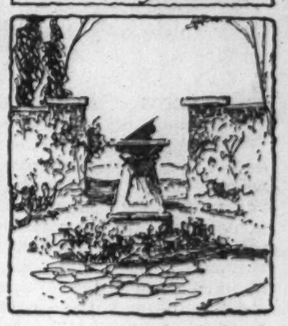
Hostess: "Certainly not. They came from oysters."

Commercial Candor

Customer: "How do you sell this Limburger?"

Grocer: "I often wonder myself, ma'am."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Happiness Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

MRS. R—— is a widow whose circumstances were greatly altered in the last few years. Her large estate passed into other hands, and she came to live alone in a small two-room apartment, with an income barely adequate for simple living.

One day, in a flash of clarity, she saw that through false pride she had cut herself off from the friends she used to know and love. She had always been a giver, dispensing beautiful hospitality, with appointments of exquisite taste and completeness. Now that she could do none of this, she had isolated herself, growing a bit bitter as her self-imposed loneliness became greater.

She decided to change her attitude. Going over her accounts, she planned to set aside exactly five cents a day for the giving of pleasure to others. She called it her "happiness budget." And it became a delightful search to find in what an infinite number of small ways, joy could still be given.

Sometimes it was a telephone call from the corner pay station, to someone whose anniversary she recalled. Always, her message was bright and happy. Sometimes, it was a little letter filled with cheery disregard for material losses. Often she mailed a batch of clippings which she felt would be helpful. Occasionally she would give a single rosebud or jonquil to a shut-in. And she soon found that where children were concerned, a five- or ten-cent gift, chosen with imagination, was often a favorite in a nursery full of costly toys.

A little woman to whom Mrs. R—— had formerly dispatched her limousine and chauffeur once a week for her use, now was the recipient of a weekly letter instead. And she wrote back to Mrs. R—— to say, "I always appreciated your thoughtfulness about the car, and enjoyed getting out. But somehow, with your dear letters, I feel that you are sending me *yourself* each week."

This echoed the sentiment of others, who also admired Mrs. R—— for her brave new outlook on life. Soon her circle was wide once more, and she discovered how rich life may be in two rooms.

Brevities

Dallas Times Herald: At any rate, the blue eagle stickers look better in show windows than "for lease" signs.

Tyler Daily Courier-Times: We can forgive anybody for not knowing much if only he doesn't insist upon proving it in a two-hour speech.

Toronto Globe: Would-be arbiters of men's fashions say the double-breasted coat will be worn this year. It will—by men who like double-breasted coats.

Punch: "More statues," declares a writer, "should be placed in the middle of ornamental ponds." But so very few ornamental ponds are deep enough.

Border Cities Star: New Yorker advertises his willingness to solve cross-word puzzles at $1 per. Now all we need is someone to play our golf for us.

Humorist: "A new business has to be tended carefully like a delicate sapling," says a manufacturer. Otherwise it will never grow up and have branches all over the place.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Best by Test*

By CARMACK

Saw Buzzy all huddled up outside the back door of his house today, and I said-"What are you doing out here in the cold?"
And he told me he had been meowing and meowing for someone to open the door, but that nobody seemed to have heard him—
So I let go with a few loud barks—
And in no time the door was opened and Buzzy went in—
Which shows how much better a bark is than a meow—for some things—

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The New Clubhouse*

By LE PELLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Glimpsing Right Adjustments

The World's Week

STUDENTS of natural science see in earthquakes, tidal waves and such phenomena an effort of the earth to adjust itself to stresses from without and within. Once accepting the theory that the universe is composed of nonintelligent atoms and their subdivisions moving in obedience to blind forces, the assumption may seem logical that cataclysmic occurrences are natural. But, looking beyond the material to the spiritual nature of creation wherein Omnipotence, Omniscience and Omnipresence orders, controls and animates all, it is possible to glimpse a universe in which harmony is the rule.

The week's news offers a striking corollary in the realm of social, economic and political affairs. From far and near comes evidence that the world is striving to bring order into national and international relationships by easing the stresses from within and without. Unquestionably a preponderance of human thinkers cling to the view that, since mankind's decisions are subject to impulses of fear, greed, self-interest, national aggrandizement and similar concepts, present-day diplomacy and statesmanship call for partial and painful adjustments based on expediency rather than complete justice. Yet, the longer view—the recognition of the force of the divine rule of right—would open mental vistas wherein agreements and understandings based on universal good will would be seen as logical and practicable.

As the Anglo-French conversations drew to a close in London there emerged the possibility of a general security agreement. Included in the plans were immediate negotiations with Berlin looking to revision of the Treaty of Versailles to give Germany equality status as regards arms; return of the Reich to the League of Nations; support of Austrian independence; and invitations to Germany, Italy and Belgium to join Britain and France in a general European pact for peace and security with emphasis on the proposal for a Locarno of the air.

These proposals evolved from a general acceptance of the psychology of fear were apparently based more on expediency than on absolute right. Yet they serve a purpose. Erected as barriers against fear and intolerance, they emphasize the imperative need for adjustments based on friendship and confidence.

Similarly in the realm of trade, the limitations of expediency were disclosed. Washington abandoned plans for the establishment of consulates in Russia, apparently because Moscow had rejected a debt settlement compromise that had been casually assumed at the time the United States recognized the Soviets. And so the false foundations of vast hopes for a rich Russian trade stood finally exposed.

It may be argued that the new "blacklist" policy of retaliatory tariff discrimination has been forced on the United States by the extremely nationalistic measures of some other nations. Yet it can be asserted with far greater reasonableness that the application of reciprocity and co-operation would more surely relieve the stresses incident to the international exchange of commodities. Thus the trade agreement entered into between the United States and Brazil, although representing only 1 per cent of American foreign commerce, but described by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as the first step "away from medieval mercantilism," may have a constructive significance far out of proportion to the finances involved.

Turning to affairs within the United States, the new draft for NRA legislation and the NRA report on conditions in the automobile industry furnish other examples of unnatural stresses imposed by the conflict of human desires. Although the temporary revision of NIRA represents the hope of the Administration for a revival of private enterprise and a return of business stability, organized labor, fearing encroachment upon established rights, and groups of industrialists, resenting the possibilities of government regulation, are flinging threats and counter threats which submerge the real issue and turn the discussion from a consideration of public welfare into a conflict of selfish interests. Yet few would deny the advantage of seeking adjustments based on the simple acceptance of the Golden Rule.

Meanwhile among the 20,000,000 Americans announced on the relief roll this week and the greater total of unemployed in other lands there are uncounted thousands seeking an answer to present stresses; and lightening the news of the week are many items indicating that human thought is not wholly devoted to selfish expediency. Progress is noted in American slum projects; women's organizations launch a drive against the gambling bill in the United States Senate; Chicago maps a huge program for public safety; the stage is set in Washington for a revision of war policy; in Wisconsin a move is advocated to take prosecutors out of politics; a New York "sandwich man" finds $42,000 and returns it to its owners; a woman in Alabama is honored for making an eight-acre farm pay; and thousands—yes, millions—of decent, kindly people throughout the world whose careers do not bring them publicity are placing on the scales of right thinking their individual contributions.

Hence the seeming reluctance of mankind to accept in larger affairs the remedy found in the Sermon on the Mount, need not induce a sense of pessimism. For out of the stresses of the world's present struggles it may be confidently predicted, there shall arise a wider demand for enduring solutions—solutions based on the recognition of absolute right, as opposed to the transitory makeshifts of human expediency. As Wendell Phillips once proclaimed: "Right is the eternal sun; the world cannot delay its coming."

Nonentanglers Entangled

REPORTS from Washington indicate that already that most efficient of pigeonholers, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has placed Senator Borah's resolution to investigate the trouble between state and church in Mexico, where it will only gather dust.

But possibly the resolution has already done its work. Perhaps those who induced the Senator from Idaho to offer it only hoped to obtain a sounding board for their attack on the Mexican Government. The wording of the resolution exhibited little interest in obtaining information. It did not ask whether Mexico has adopted a national policy designed to "obliterate religious worship." It accepted as facts requiring no proof the assertions of one party—the Roman Catholic clergy—in Mexico's oldest and most ticklish political issue.

The resolution is no bona fide request for an inquiry. Its proponents have already taken sides in the most delicate kind of a domestic dispute—a church-state controversy in a country where even most of the anticlerical party are themselves Roman Catholic. The century-old controversy in Mexico has been recently aggravated by the inauguration of President Lazaro Cardenas. The Mexican Government has charged some of the clergy with conspiring with foreigners and inciting the people to another "Catholic Revolution" such as that of 1926. It is into this stewing hot tamale that the Borah resolution would have the Senate stick its inquiring finger.

And all this within a very few days after the Senate had solemnly declared in the Vandenberg reservation to the World Court protocols that the United States would not "depart from its traditional policy of not entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign state"!

If the Borah resolution has not accomplished the whole purpose of the Knights of Columbus, and its other backers, it has at least proved that the most ardent nonentanglers are keen to mix the United States into the affairs of other nations. May not America need something to untangle the isolationists—perhaps the World Court?

The Dodo Lives On

NOTWITHSTANDING the reported opinion of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, erstwhile Administrator, that the NRA is "as dead as the dodo," the Roosevelt official family continues to make announcements of its plans for perpetuating the Blue Eagle beyond the expiration in June of the Recovery Act which gave it an aerie. Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, says a bill has been formulated which represents the accord of various governmental agencies to that end.

So far as it has been described, the legislation would in the main merely extend the NIRA another year or two, terminable by the President. The collective bargaining labor section which has been the center of so much controversy would stand practically as it is, with neither recession nor amplification. The one-time licensing power which expired last year would remain extinct, but the NRA administrative board would be given authority to impose codes in industries where this was considered necessary.

In addition, and possibly the most important addition, the administrative board would be given a great deal of discretion and more rigid powers to eliminate price and production control provisions from codes where these would evidently tend toward monopoly or higher prices. Thus it would be entrusted to this board and its research organization to work out standards on this question which lies closest to the heart of NRA policy.

Doubtless the Roosevelt Administration feels—and naturally—that the question can be much more quietly handled in this way than if the whole subject of NRA permanent policy were to be opened up in Congress. Certainly there would be a fierce three-cornered or four-cornered struggle, with organized business, organized labor and the antimonopoly insurgents in Congress each advancing a set of demands and the Administration trying to save something out of the wreckage.

Just now what the Blue Eagle needs more than anything else is quiet. He is hardly a creature of the past, as the fiery General intimates, but he has been molting and has lost a few tail feathers, and needs a little quietude in which to recuperate. This evidently is what the Administration desires.

Not All a Dream

Book News of the Day

UNDERSTATEMENT is a gentle English art. It is this, perhaps, which lends adroitness to British diplomacy and charm to English letters. So Mr. John W. Wheeler-Bennett, writing with admirable restraint, may be forgiven for his unrestrained title: THE PIPE DREAM OF PEACE. (New York: Morrrow. $3.)

We really don't feel that Mr. Wheeler-Bennett believes peace to be a pipe dream. He sees tremendous diplomatic difficulties scattered across the European landscape. He surveys the "collapse of disarmament" with keen feeling for the facts. But he is careful to indicate that disarmament has collapsed only to date. If his is a dismal study of the General Disarmament Conference, which opened Feb. 2, 1932, it is only because he confines himself to the record as so far disclosed, and eschews the prerogatives of prognostication.

One may take issue with Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's statement that the Disarmament Conference continues its precarious existence "because no great power will accept responsibility for giving the *coup de grâce*." To admit this flatly is to declare that the major nations of Europe are not searching for peace. Certainly recent events, which Mr. Wheeler-Bennett follows closely as one of the founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, demonstrate that the will to peace still lives. Disarmament conferences languish, not because of the undesirability of their goal, but because of the difficulty of attainment.

Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's book brings up to date his various volumes on disarmament since 1918. It is lucidly and interestingly written, for all its thorough documentation. It is perhaps as readable a record of the general conference and the international negotiations which bear upon it as is to be found. Moreover, the author brings to his assessment of European situations a deep understanding of continental psychology. He is at home in exploring the German thought, the French logic or the Italian feeling, just as he is in analyzing the viewpoint of Downing Street.

Yet one might wish that Mr. Wheeler-Bennett saw fit to conclude with something other than Mussolini's recent statement; "Nobody in Europe wants war, but war is in the air and might break out at any moment."

For our own part, we were content to lay aside his book in the middle of the next to the last paragraph. There he says: "All hope of disarmament, or even of security, is vain until the gangster element has been eliminated from international politics, For if war was possible before, it has become 100 per cent more so since the introduction of this new development."

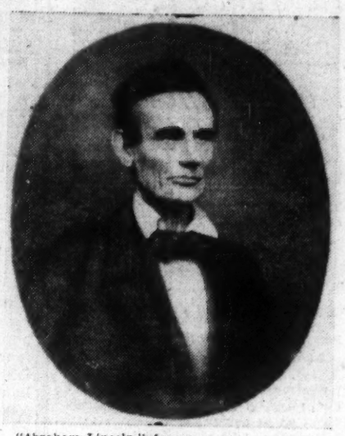
The volume is, indeed a chronicle of the major effort directed at eliminating gangsterism, which is another way of saying international anarchy, from world affairs.

Gx.

"Same Old Abe"

SOMETIMES election or appointment to an office spoils a man. He walks down the street with his head in the air. But a real man will be grateful for his success. He will know his friends in the same old way. He will speak to them and chat with them. He will make them feel happy and pleased at his progress. He will be genuinely the same courteous, sincere person that he was before.

Abraham Lincoln was this latter sort of man. He was humble, born poor, had worn shabby clothing, had struggled hard to lift himself up, had been crushed to earth and risen again. He greeted his old friends joyously, and they went away with more power to be better men and women. Lincoln liked to help people.



"Abraham Lincoln," from a wood engraving by Timothy Cole. Courtesy of Doll & Richards.

At a public reception in 1863 with the foreign legations present in the White House there were two guests who could not be at ease in the midst of such splendor. An old farmer stood just inside the door with his wife clinging to his arm. The crowd did not notice them, but the President saw them. He had been using his great height to peer over the heads of the people, perhaps hoping for just such a surprise. Hastily he excused himself to a titled Englishman; then he hurried toward the entrance.

"Why, John," came the earnest greeting, "I'm glad to see you. I have not talked to you since you and I split rails for old Mrs. Brown in Sangamon township back in 1837. How are you?"

* * *

The two men shook hands in a warm reunion after twenty-six years. The President greeted the woman heartily too. Then the comrade of Lincoln's long-gone railsplitting days turned to his wife. "Mother," he exclaimed in a thrilled voice, "he's just the same old Abe."

This was John Hanks, an uncle, or possibly a great uncle, of Lincoln. He had been a pal to the boy who had moved into the White House as a man. He and John and another fellow had even built a flatboat together.

"We had three boys," he told Lincoln, "and they all enlisted in the same company. John was killed, Sam was captured and died in prison, and Henry is in a hospital here. We had a little money, an' I said: 'Mother, we'll go to Washington an' see him, an' while we are there we'll go up and see the President.' And so we have come along up here to see you, Abe."

The eyes of the President dimmed as he expressed the hope that "this miserable war will soon be over." He said he wanted to have a long talk with them after the reception; so he hustled them into a private room to wait an hour or two till he could manage to get away for an extended chat with John and his wife.

* * *

At another time another Mr. Hanks came to Washington to see the Chief Executive. This was Dennis who must have been a cousin of Lincoln's mother. He had chummed with him back in the early days, but since they had both grown up they had got out of touch with each other. Dennis had come to Washington to get a pardon for certain friends then in jail because they had made some sort of an effort to aid the South.

"Is Abe in?" he asked the man guarding the door of the White House.

"Do you mean Mr. Lincoln?"

"Yes," answered Dennis Hanks. "Is he in there?" The husky cousin then brushed the guard aside, entered, and strode about till he found Lincoln.

"Hello, Abe!" he said, their right hands gripped together, "how are you?"

Abraham was pleasantly surprised. He grabbed Dennis Hanks as if he meant to have a playful scuffle. Then they talked of their boyhood and the days gone by. At last he wanted to know what had caused him to make the long trip to Washington. And Dennis told him about his friends in trouble.

"I will grant the pardon, Dennis," the President agreed for old times' sake. "I will send for Mr. Stanton. It is his business, but I think he will not like it."

Lincoln well understood his Secretary of War would not approve such action; and, sure enough, Stanton paced up and down the room as he hurled his objections. The men were traitors. They deserved punishment. The rebellion could never be put down if everybody were pardoned. After Stanton had calmed down a bit Lincoln quietly requested him to see that the papers were all ready on the following day.

"Abe," suggested Dennis Hanks as the Secretary departed, "if I were as big and ugly as you are, I would take him over my knees and spank him."

* * *

The President laughed. No, Stanton was an able and valuable man to the nation. It needed him. Lincoln was more than willing to bear the Secretary's anger in return for his excellent service.

A modest man Abraham Lincoln was. He did not like to be addressed as "President," but preferred the plain forms of "Lincoln" or "Mr. Lincoln." He designated his office simply as "the place." His old friends from the West of that time, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, could be sure of a warm welcome. No, the White House did not spoil "Honest Abe."

When an old acquaintance and his wife visited in Washington they were invited to take a ride in the presidential carriage. Now there is a certain etiquette for such rides. The men must wear white gloves. As it happened, neither Lincoln nor his friend desired to comply with this custom; yet each feared that the other would be so attired, and consequently each prepared to undergo the inconvenience.

Of course the ladies urged the propriety of gloves. Abraham took a pair in his pocket, and he meant to leave the gloves there if his guest appeared without any. The Lincolns drove to the hotel. When their guests entered the carriage Lincoln noticed that his friend was handsomely gloved. At the same time the friend saw that the President wore no gloves. The one tried to take his gloves off while the other hurried to put his on.

* * *

"No! No! No!" the friend protested as he took in the amusing situation. "It is none of my doings. Put up your gloves, Mr. Lincoln."

In 1860 after Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency a large room in the Illinois State House was set apart for him to meet the public. Among the callers was an elderly woman who knew Lincoln, but whom at first he could not remember. She mentioned he had frequently dined at her house on his way to the court sessions. Then he recalled that he had always fared well there.

"One day you came along after we had finished our dinner," she said, "and we had eaten up everything I had fixed. I could give you nothing but a bowl of bread and milk. When you had eaten it you got up and told me it was good enough for the President of the United States." There was a prophetic flavor in this incident.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

North . . South . . East . . West

The Right to a Day in Court

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is danger, and grave danger, it must be confessed, in the assumption that more than theoretically can there be, in the courts or out, that actual equality which the law seeks to guarantee and which the underprivileged vision as the reward of the patient and just. Justice is pictured as sitting with blindfolded eyes while holding in her hand the evenly balanced scales which mete out to everyone according to his deserts both rewards and punishment. The picture, in the estimation of many, is fantastic and absurd. I do not believe it is. Miscarriages of justice, the failure to convict the guilty or to exonerate those falsely accused too often occur, but these unfortunate happenings, after all is said and done, are exceptions to the prevailing rule.

Failures to convict, where proof of guilt is at hand or available, most often are due, not to the adroitness, or ingenunity, or unprofessional conduct of lawyers for the accused, as to the lack of interest and determination on the part of the state's prosecuting attorneys. You may be inclined to challenge this statement, chiefly because much has been said and written which influences all of us to believe otherwise. And as I write this I offer no single word in justification of the practices of lawyer criminals or other unethical practitioners who connive with their clients both before and after the fact to suborn perjury and thereby defeat the ends of justice.

The observations here set down are prompted by the announcement that in the State of New York, at the moment, an organization known as the Committee on Public Defenders of the State Bar Association is conducting a vigorous campaign designed to further a plan which would abolish the right of the accused individual to be represented in court by personal counsel, or even, I take it, to defend himself. In support of their campaign its promoters find it not at all difficult to cite, anonymously, glaring instances of the defeat of justice and of circumvention of the law through the sharp practices of unethical lawyers. On its face, the argument presented is persuasive and in a measure convincing.

But this brief of the proponents of the plan seems to me to have neglected, purposely or otherwise, to go as thoroughly and as deeply into the subject as is necessary if the whole sordid picture is to be disclosed. While it is proposed to abolish the right of private defense, it makes provision for the election or appointment of public defenders, and imposes upon them the duty and responsibility of protecting the rights of their heterogeneous mass of clients in the legal battles in which they are called upon to participate.

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to vision the plight of a citizen, falsely accused, when compelled to abide by the indifferent judgment of a politically appointed defender. As between the accused and his counsel there may exist insuperable barriers of religious prejudice or political bitterness. There may be interposed, quite impersonally, the tenets of so-called secret organizations. Between these, or some of them at least, there exists no fraternizing bond. Indeed, there is more often a warm but narrow rivalry. There seems to be an unquenchable tendency to carry this rivalry entirely too far.

But apart entirely from the considerations mentioned it would seem to be impossible to establish, between the public defender and his client, mistakenly accused, that bond of privileged confidence which is safeguarded and vouchesafed by law and sound precedent. In all seriousness, I contend that the protection and exoneration of those wrongly accused is a more important consideration, in the last analysis, than the occasional failure of courts and juries to convict and punish those whose guilt may seem to have been established. It has been written, "Better that ninety-nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man be punished." That is a charitable interpretation of a sound rule of human conduct. But no safer or better rule can be established.

I am convinced that the thinking people of the United States will hesitate before agreeing that they can safely surrender to the creatures of any political party or machine the inherent right of self-defense. Theoretically, when applied only to circumstances where the right of the public to demand a speedy and fair trial of the notoriously lawless is abused or denied, it may have sound appeal. The thought of its universal application, if this involves the abolition of the right of every accused person to be represented in court by personal counsel, is repugnant.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Data on Covered Bridges

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am making a collection of pictures of old covered bridges and the historical data which go with them. I should appreciate it greatly if any of the readers of the Monitor would send me any interesting details which they may have regarding the old bridges in their vicinity. Address—390 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

I am especially interested in knowing when the bridges were built and by whom, and would welcome any other facts about them.

(Miss) DOROTHY M. VAUGHAN.

Portsmouth, N. H.

The Wide Horizon

Ten Years of Zog

By R. H. Markham

TIRANA, ALBANIA

THE tenth anniversary of the day when Ahmed Zogu, piercing into Albania from Yugoslavia, seized Tirana and made himself master of the country, was celebrated here recently.

It was not until four years after his arrival that he declared himself Zog the First, King of Albania, but from that historic day in December, 1924, Zogu has completely dominated his land. For a decade, his history has been Albania's history and during those ten years his land has made greater progress along most lines than during any preceding century.

He has managed to establish exemplary order in Albania. It is a wild mountainous land, inhabited by sturdy, fearless, freedom-loving, tax-despising tribesmen who for two millenniums have done much as they pleased. Out of these people the young King has molded loyal citizens and made Albania a model of order, security and tranquillity. Few other lands are so free from lawlessness. Traveling is as safe here as in France and the fall and rise of governments are accompanied by no more excitement than in Switzerland. This is imposed order but still it serves as a basis for normal bourgeois life. It is a unique achievement in Albania.

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Secondly, Zog has created a greater degree of Albanian unity than has ever existed in the country before. In Albania there are two distinct tribes and three different religions. There are mountaineers and plainsmen. There are districts that have been dominated by Greek culture and others where the Serbs have exercised great influence. And there were no roads by means of which these various groups could come into close contact with one another. Albania is only 180 miles long and inhabited by fewer people than are in Detroit, but still New York is much nearer to Chicago than Scutari in North Albania is to Korcha in the south. Never had Albanian nationality or a unified Albanian state existed. Zog has created both.

And in addition, an Albanian culture. That may seem a somewhat presumptuous statement and no one would pretend that Albanian culture can be compared with that of western Europe. It is still crude. But notwithstanding, there has been remarkable advance within the last decade. For example, a standard written language has been formed. Schools opened, theatrical performances given, a varied and useful network of sport activities brought into being, newspapers founded and social intercourse developed. There are Albanian poets, novelists, textbook writers, artists and musicians. A completely new, independent Eastern Orthodox Church has been formed. Roman Catholic priests, Muslim hodjas, Orthodox "popes" and secular teachers are all helping this national culture.

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A sound financial system has been worked out. When Zog began his activity, there was no such thing as Albanian money and not a single Albanian bank. The silver and gold coins of a dozen lands were used here. Crowns, dinars, levs, lei, napoleons, francs, liras, dollars and pounds were circulated in the market places. But now there is an Albanian currency. There is a state budget, not well balanced, to be sure, but improving. There is a middle class growing up, an "intelligentsia," a group of educated state officials and professional men who want established order, decent houses, roads, transportation facilities and credit facilities. They form the basis of social security, of tax-paying, trade, business and balanced budgets. They are helping conduct Albania out of the feudal stage. They count more than land-owning beys, and replace aristocratic caprice with laws and judges.

Then Zog is rebuilding Albania. He has erected more bridges and constructed more roads than ever existed in this country before. Not even in the times of the Romans did so many good highways penetrate these mountains. Never before were these wild rivers straddled by bridges they couldn't wash away. Tirana, the capital, also, has been converted into a decent city. It has been completely made over, and supplied with wide boulevards, electric lights, schools, sport places, barracks, airdromes and good administrative buildings. Likewise, a harbor has been made at Durazzo, capable of receiving ocean liners.

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Not less important, Zog has followed a fairly successful foreign policy. He made Italy Albania's chief friend, formed two successive pacts with Signor Benito Mussolini and received very substantial financial aid from Rome. Later, Zog has grown more friendly with Yugoslavia. He has always made the League of Nations Albania's protector.

It would, of course, be out of place to paint too bright a picture, or to forget that Zog keeps scores of his political opponents in jail, or to deny that there is much favoritism and inefficiency. But the good must be balanced against the bad and when that is done, one sees that during no other decade in all Albanian history has so much been accomplished for this people as since the day in 1924 when Zog seized Tirana and imposed himself upon it.